THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

MAY 1, 1832.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

	Page
POLITICAL EVENTS.	
Great Britain	185
The Colonies	192
Foreign States	193
CRITICAL NOTICES.	
Essays Moral and Political, by Southey—School and College Classics: Plato—Cruden's Concordance, by Youngman—Fragments of Voyages, &c. Second Series, by Captain Basil Hall—Account of the Province of New Brunswick—Cabinet Cyclopedia: History of Spain and Portugal—The Easter Gift, by L. E. L.—Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglas—Landers' Discovery of the Termination of the Niger—Illustrations of Political Economy.—Stanley Buxton, a Novel—Histoire de Napoleon—Melange, by Maun de la Voye—A Practical View of Ireland—Theological Library, by P. N. Shuttleworth, D.D.—The Truth of Revelation Demonstrated—Woman's Love, a Novel—Library of Entertaining Knowledge—History of the Peninsular War, by Southey—The Rectory of Valehead—My Old Portfolio, or Tales and Sketches—Attila, a Tragedy, and other Poems—The Death-Summons, or the Rock of Martos, a Tragedy	195
THE DRAMA	206
MUSIC	208
FINE ARTS	209
PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES	210
VARIETIES	214
FOREIGN VARIETIES	218
RURAL ECONOMY	219
USEFUL ARTS	220
NEW PATENTS	222
NEW PUBLICATIONS	223
LITERARY REPORT	224
BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF PERSONS LATELY DECEASED	224
INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL and CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS	226
PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES	228
COMMERCIAL REPORT	230
BANKRUPTS	232
METEOROLOGICAL REPORT	232

POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Quarters ended on the 5th of April 1831, *and the 5th of April* 1832; *showing the Increase or Decrease on each Head thereof.*

	Qrs. ended April 5, 1831.	1832.	Incr.	Dec.
Customs..	3,713,386	3,460,878	—	252,508
Excise....	2,362,607	2,634,220	271,613	—
Stamps ...	1,587,043	1,653,828	66,785	—
Post Office	339,000	348,000	9,000	—
Taxes	325,523	449,593	124,070	—
Miscellan.	92,769	97,169	4,400	—
Total	8,420,328	8,643,688	475,868	252,508
Deduct Decrease			252,508	
Increase on the Quarter			223,360	

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years ended on the 5th of April 1831, *and the 5th of April* 1832; *showing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof.*

	Years ended April 5, 1831.	1832.	Incr.	Dec.
Customs..	16,538,425	15,084,207	—	1,454,218
Excise....	16,069,612	14,602,488	—	1,467,124
Stamps ...	6,565,575	6,567,695	2,120	—
Post Office	1,350,011	1,400,006	49,995	—
Taxes	4,964,025	4,988,412	24,387	—
Miscellan.	628,355	413,722	—	214,633
Total	46,116,003	43,056,530	76,502	3,135,975
Deduct Increase				76,502
Decrease on the Year				3,059,473

The conclusions drawn from this return are highly satisfactory; for though upon the whole financial year, as compared with the preceding one, there is a manifest falling off of 3,059,473*l.* yet upon the quarter just ended there is an increase of 223,360*l.* or nearly a quarter of a million. The returns show an increase under every head of national income except the Customs, and for the falling off there the quarantine restrictions will sufficiently account. It is unnecessary to point attention to the prosperous state of the "Excise," as the produce of the taxes upon consumable articles which go under that head has been always regarded as the touchstone of the state of comfort of the mass of the people.

The total amount of Exchequer Bills necessary to be issued, to make good the deficiencies of the Consolidated Fund for the present quarter, is 3,646,152*l.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 20. In reply to a question from Viscount Strangford, Lord Auckland stated that an arrangement was in progress and nearly completed by which the harbour and tonnage dues of England and France would be equalized.

March 22. The Earl of Wicklow introduced the subject of Education in Ireland, and moved "that inasmuch as in the new plan of education in Ireland, sanctioned by his Majesty's Government, the Bible is excluded from schools, this House cannot view the plan with approbation." In the changes proposed, his Lordship maintained that the Ministers had bowed to a faction; and that, under the plea of reform, they had laid the axe to the root of the best institutions of the country.—The arrangements of Government were defended by Earl Grey.—The House divided on the motion, and the numbers were, contents, 87; non-contents, 125.

March 23. The Plurality of Benefices Bill was discussed at much length, on the motion that it be considered in Committee. The motion was opposed by Lords King, Tenterden, and Wynford, but agreed to, after a division. Contents, 31; non-contents, 7.

March 26. Earl Grey moved that the Reform Bill be read a first time, which was done. The noble Earl next moved that the Bill be read a second time on Thursday the 5th of April.—The Earl of Harrowby declared his intention of voting for the second reading of the Bill, inasmuch as he considered it better to make some concession to public opinion, and to the declared sense of a large majority of the other House, than to risk the consequences that might result from continued opposition. Still he thought that it ought to undergo considerable alteration before it passed into a law.—Lord Wharncliffe expressed a similar opinion, as did also the Bishop of London.—The Earl of Carnarvon and the Duke of Wellington stated their intention to oppose the second reading.—The Bill was then ordered to be printed, and the second reading fixed for Thursday, the 5th of April.*

March 27. The Pluralities of Benefices Bill went through the Committee.

April 2. The Pluralities Bill was read a third time, and passed.

April 6. The Marquis of Westmeath's motion for a copy of the Magistrates' address to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, occasioned an extended discussion. It was agreed to.

April 9. Previous to the order of the day having been moved for the second reading of the Reform Bill, the Duke of Buckingham rose to present a petition against it, and, in doing so, said—"I rise to give your Lordships notice that it is my intention, in case it shall please your Lordships, as I sincerely hope and trust, and believe, it will, to negative the second reading of the Bill for Reforming the Representation of the People in the Commons House of Parliament—it is my intention, I say, to bring in a bill immediately after the Easter recess, to give a right of sending two members each to Parliament to large towns therein to be specified, which, from their commercial and trading situation, may appear to be entitled to be represented in Parliament, and which are not now represented, and also to consolidate certain of the boroughs, now sending Members to Parliament, so as to make room, without altering the numbers of the present House of Commons, for the members proposed to be added as representatives of large towns as aforesaid; and also to extend the right of voting in all boroughs to be represented in such a manner as, without depriving any person of a franchise who now possesses one, may prevent any individual from unduly influencing the election of Members of Parliament within the said borough."—Earl Grey then rose to move the second reading of the Reform Bill, and addressed the House at considerable length, pointing out the difference between the present Bill and the one rejected by their Lordships; urging the House to allow this Bill to go into Committee; maintaining that the people—the opulent, the intelligent, and the trading classes—required the reform; and congratulating their Lordships on the necessity for reform, by disfranchisement and enfranchisement having been conceded by so distinguished an individual as the Duke of

* On the 30th of March, at the suggestion of Lord Wharncliffe, Earl Grey consented to postpone the second reading till Monday, the 9th April, the general quarter sessions throughout the country being held on the day first appointed.

Buckingham. [His Grace denied the accuracy of this description of his notice.] Earl Grey submitted that he was correct, as he understood the plan of the Noble Duke to be to consolidate and unite certain boroughs now having a separate existence, and to give them, when united, a portion of that representation previously enjoyed by them; and to confer members on places not now represented. If that were the character of the plan, were there not disfranchisement and enfranchisement? His Lordship, therefore, assumed that the principle of the Bill and the necessity of reform were conceded. Such being the case, he implored their Lordships to permit this Bill to go into a Committee. He strongly denied that the Bill was "revolutionary" in its nature. It appealed to the three estates; and he knew not how any reform could be effected without disfranchising decayed boroughs, and conferring the franchise on large and populous places—a mode of proceeding that, so far from being revolutionary, was in accordance with the ancient practice of the Constitution. This reform was required by the powerful, the opulent, and the well-informed classes of society; and was it very likely that they would come upon their knees, as it were, and pray for a measure that would destroy their own rights and privileges?—Lord Ellenborough opposed the Bill *in toto*, and moved as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months.—Lord Melbourne defended the Bill.—The Bishop of Durham strongly opposed the Bill.—Lord Stourton supported the measure.—The Marquis of Salisbury objected to the Bill, but would support the measure of the Duke of Buckingham.—Earls Bathurst and Wicklow also opposed the Bill.—The Earl of Haddington had always opposed Reform, but he felt compelled by the feeling of the country in favour of the Bill to allow it to go into a Committee, in the hope of its being materially altered. If their Lordships rejected this Bill, a worse measure would be forced on them.—Lord Gage said, that to reject the present Bill would be an act bordering on insanity. To rush into the midst of an exasperated people would be an act of madness. They might indeed triumph over the Bill, but it would be a dear triumph for them.—The Marquis of Londonderry spoke in opposition to the Bill, after which the debate was adjourned.

April 10. The debate on the Reform Bill was resumed.—The Earl of Shrewsbury maintained that the want of reform had occasioned the greatest evils in this country, and strongly urged the adoption of the Bill.—The Earl of Limerick said that, with respect to Ireland, he feared the bill would effect at once in that country the fall of the Protestant ascendancy.—The Earl of Mansfield observed that if the present Bill were better than its predecessor, their Lordships, by their wise interposition, had been the cause of the amelioration. Let them reject this Bill, and another less objectionable would be proposed.—Lord Colville expressed his intention of saying non-content to the second reading.—The Earl of Harrowby said that when he came to the determination of voting for the second reading of the Bill, he knew the obloquy to which he should expose himself. He should support the present motion, though he disapproved of the Bill, because, though he felt that it would be a matter of great difficulty, he did not think it impossible to amend it in the committee. Immediately after the division upon a former occasion, he had thus expressed himself:—"We have done well now—this will do for once; but it will not do again." He had even prepared resolutions for taking the subject of Reform into consideration; but found he was unlikely to meet with support from either side of the House. His sense of the duty of the House was that it should give time for consideration. That time the House had given: but it had not produced the effect he hoped in changing the public mind. It had, however, produced some change in the bill itself, which removed some of his objections, though he had never said that the Bill was fit to pass in its present state.—The Duke of Wellington, after alluding to the state of the country, the influence of the late elections, the condition of France, and the consequences that followed the Revolution of 1830, said, his objection to the Bill was, and always had been, that it overturned and revolutionized the system of representation. The present system had raised the country to the eminence it now enjoyed, yet that system it was proposed to destroy. The effect of this Bill, as far as England was concerned, would be to require an increase of the army, and of the expenditure of the country; the like had been the result of the revolutionary movements in France, so that if we had difficulties now, what would they be in the event of the passing of this Bill? Under all the circumstances, and after the maturest reflection, he therefore thought that the only safe course to be pursued, for their lordships and for this country, was to reject this Bill.—Lord Grantham opposed the second reading, and complained of the intimidatory system which had been carried on.—Lord Wharncliffe entered into a detailed statement of the reasons which had induced him to deviate from the course he had pursued on the motion for the second reading of the former Reform Bill, and expressed his determination to support the second reading of the Bill. That Parliamentary Reform must take place he deemed inevitable; and

if they agreed to the second reading, their Lordships could correct such parts of the Bill as they deemed to be objectionable. With respect to the effect of the measure on the country, he could state that there was an anxious desire on the part of all classes of commercial men and traders of every description to see it settled. Were he persuaded that his vote in favour of the measure would finally settle the question of Reform, he would willingly give it; but as he was persuaded the public would not rest satisfied without the measure, he should vote for inquiry into its merits.—The debate was then adjourned.

April 11. The adjourned debate on the Reform Bill was commenced by the Earl of Winchelsea, who explained the limits of that Reform to which he had formerly declared himself favourable; he however declared his determination never to give his assent to a measure founded upon the principles of this Bill.—The Duke of Buckingham expressed his earnest hope that the Bill would be defeated. A spirit of revolution alone had brought it into their Lordships' House, where he hoped it would find repose. He hoped it would be laid in the Red Sea, and be no more heard of to "fright the isle from its propriety."—Lord Radnor contended that there had been a universal feeling in favour of Reform long before the present Ministers entered office, and expressed his opinion that the salvation of the country depended on the passing of the measure: he should give it his most cordial support, and he trusted their Lordships would sanction its going into Committee.—The Bishop of Lincoln declared his intention of supporting the motion for the second reading of the Bill, but at the same time intimated his intention of altering it in very material points in Committee. —The Earl of Falmouth opposed the motion, and complained of the inconsistency of those Peers who had resisted the former measure, and now supported the second reading of the present Bill.—The Marquis of Bristol denounced the Bill as revolutionary in all its provisions, and declared his firm opposition to it, although he had all his life been a friend to toleration, and had been a zealous supporter of the liberal administration of Mr. Fox in 1806. He declared that whilst he would not withhold any reasonable concession to the wishes of the people, he would not yield to that which he deemed to be prejudicial to their interests.—The Bishop of London maintained that it was impossible to stem the tide of popular feeling, and he would support the measure—not because it was one of Ministers—but because he thought it ought to be carried. He considered that the day for neutrality on this question was gone by, and that the most prudent course to be adopted, was to make the Bill as useful to the country as possible, and recommending it to the people by showing that they (the House of Peers) were disposed to legislate for their advantage. This he considered the most prudent course.—The Bishop of Exeter considered the overthrow of the Protestant Church in Ireland to be a necessary consequence of the Bill, and endeavoured to show that, therefore, the King could not be a party to it without a violation of his coronation oath. He concluded by a solemn adjuration to their Lordships to do their duty, and leave the issue to that Being who had always in circumstances of the greatest danger guarded the British Empire.—The Bishop of Llandaff apologized for his former vote against the Bill, on the ground that the agitation which then prevailed was unfavourable to calm discussion, and for his present vote in favour of the Bill, on the ground of the unanimity of all mankind in support of Reform.—The Marquis of Lansdowne strongly contended for the necessity of a concession to the people to the full extent to which they had declared their sentiments upon the question of Reform. He could not agree with the Noble Lords who believed that the new constituency would be actuated by motives destructive of internal tranquillity. Noble Lords objected to the argument of expediency. But every change adopted since 1661 had for its ground expediency. The Bill was not democratic; the principles of it were the principles which must compose any measure of Reform. The rejection of the Bill would be understood by the country as the rejection of Reform altogether. He trusted they would show the country they were determined to remove the abuses of the present system.—Their Lordships then adjourned.

April 13. The adjourned debate on the Reform Bill was resumed by Lord Wynford, who strongly opposed the Bill, declaring that it was based on injustice, and an attempt to remedy that which was already perfect.—Lord Durham said it must be conceded that a great change had taken place in the state of one class of society; they had progressively increased —the other class had stood still. The middling class had increased in wealth and intelligence, and they felt that they were fitted for higher duties. It was a praiseworthy ambition, and the middling class had a right to indulge in it. They felt they were entitled to a greater consideration in the state, and that they manifested this feeling no man in his senses would deny. He could not better conclude than in the words of an illustrious statesman, whose principles he revered, and whose example he endeavoured to follow: "We risk our all—future fame—all these we stake on the con-

stitutional character—the enlarged policy—the conciliating wisdom of the measure we propose."—The Earl of Carnarvon said that it could not be doubted that the public opinion was in favour of the measure, but that opinion was the result of a delusion to which their Lordships ought not to lend themselves. It was like the delusion that distress originated from misgovernment.—Lord Goderich defended the Ministerial measure at considerable length, and especially dwelt on the advantages to be derived from the extension of the franchise.—The Earl of Eldon said, that during the whole of his political life nothing had given him such astonishment and pain as to see so many Noble Lords prepared to overturn a constitution which had been the admiration of the greatest men this country had ever produced. He felt it a sacred duty, with reference to the lowest as well as the highest of the community (well knowing what blessings they had both enjoyed under this constitution), to take care that, under the name of Reform, revolution was not introduced. The desire for revolution in this country had followed the consummation of the first revolution in France. In 1795, it was scarcely possible to walk the streets without seeing the walls chalked with the words "No King!" and as sure as he (Eldon) was now addressing that House, so would they see the same feeling prevail, if they passed a Bill which condemned all those institutions of the country under which it had reached a station far above every other on the earth. He called upon them to withhold their consent from the second reading. —Lord Tenterden expressed his conviction that the Bill could not pass. His principal objection to it was, that it set the example of a system of legislation with an utter disregard to all existing rights. Another was, that it carried the enfranchisement far beyond what the exigencies of the case required. The effect of it would be really, though not nominally, to make one class of people the sole depositaries of political power.—The Bishop of Rochester said the Bill had been supported on principles of expediency, but it was a maxim of religion that men ought never to do evil that good might come of it. It was said that *vox populi* was *vox Dei*. He denied it. He had heard of the madness, but never of the prudence of the people. He respected the people in their proper station. Popular clamour was for the measure; public opinion, he contended, was against it.—The Bishop of Gloucester believed the Bill would not satisfy the people. The intelligence and wealth of the country were against it—the rabble, indeed, were for it. It was supported by the Radicals, but not by the mass of the community.—Lord Brougham defended the Bill at great length, and went into an analysis of the different majorities in the House of Commons, showing that they had always increased in number and value. When the franchise of East Retford was refused to a large town, the people had despaired of obtaining redress, even by progression; and ten thousand times more effective than any acts of the present Ministry, or the revolution of Paris, was the declaration that there was no necessity for Reform—that all was perfect! He intreated the House not to lose this opportunity of improving their place in the esteem and respect of their countrymen. There were other plans of Reform *now* suggested; he looked upon them with all but suspicion. England and Scotland were waiting in anxious suspense—he hoped the decision would be in conformity with their best wishes, and was confident it would be received with joy and gratitude. —Lord Lyndhurst said that the Government had excited the present cry for Reform; the whole country became excited when the King was brought down to the House to promote its passing; and the excitement was increased by the public Press. If the main principle of the Bill were to be retained, he cared not for the details. If this Bill passed, it would make the House of Commons what was called independent; if it were, there would be an end of the two other branches of the legislature. To make a complete representative government, was to form that which never yet had existed in this country. He called upon the House to reject the Bill, by refusing to sanction the second reading.—Earl Grey, in reply, expressed a hope, and it was a confident one, that the Bill would go into Committee, to be there improved, if possible—but that it would be ultimately passed in such a shape as would give satisfaction to the country.—Their Lordships then divided. The numbers were—

Contents —	Present, 128	
	Proxies, 56	
		——184
Non-contents—	Present, 126	
	Proxies, 49	
		——175

Majority in favour of the second reading . . . . . NINE.*

April 17. The state of the West Indies occupied their Lordships' attention. The Earl of Harewood presented the petition agreed to at the meeting in the city, and intimated his intention to move for a Commit-

* Their Lordships did not adjourn until a quarter past seven o'clock on Saturday morning.

*** The Duke of Wellington has put on record a Protest against the Reform Bill,—which has since been signed by 77 other Peers. It embodies all the objections of the Duke against the measure.

tee; a long discussion ensued as to the distress of the West India planters and the means of relieving it. The petition was received, and a committee appointed to inquire into the state of the West India colonies. Their Lordships adjourned to the 7th of May.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 19. Lord John Russell having moved the third reading of the Reform Bill, Lord Mahon rose to move an Amendment, "that it be read a third time that day six months."—The amendment was seconded by Sir John Malcolm.—Mr. Wilbraham and Mr. Slaney supported the original motion; which was opposed by Sir R. Inglis and Mr. Pemberton.—Mr. Macaulay again strongly supported the Bill, calling on Sir Robert Peel to state what was his plan of Reform, since all admitted that something must be done; in reply to which, Mr. Croker said, that as the Parliament had before dissolved, after showing that their numbers ought not to be diminished, there was not much encouragement to improve the Minister's plans.—After a short address from Lord Althorp in opposition to, and a few words from Lord Valletort in favour of, the amendment, the debate was adjourned.

March 20. The debate on the Reform Bill was resumed, the motion for the third reading being supported by Mr. Schonswan, Mr. Offley, Mr. H. Gurney, Colonel Torrens, Mr. Robinson, General Palmer, Mr. Duncombe, and the Attorney General; and the amendment of Lord Mahon, supported by Mr. Trevor, Sir J. Brydges, Mr. Pigott, Mr. Mackinnon, Colonel Wood, Sir H. Vyvyan, Sir C. Wetherall, and Mr. Perceval, the debate was again adjourned.

March 22. The adjourned debate on the third reading of the Reform Bill was resumed.—Mr. C. Pelham and Mr. C. Stewart spoke against the Bill.—Mr. E. J. Stanley, Mr. Wason, and O'Conor Don in favour of it.—Sir E. Sugden opposed the Bill at great length, detailing the different changes that had taken place in it.—Mr. R. Grant maintained that it was necessary so to legislate as to content the improved intelligence of the people; otherwise the separation between the higher and lower orders would become still more wide and dangerous.—Lord Porchester resisted the Bill as ruinous to the country.—Sir J. C. Hobhouse spoke at great length in favour of the Bill.—Sir R. Peel still condemned the Bill, and said he had not produced his own plan of Reform, because he thought that if the time was come when there must be reform, the measure would come with a better grace from those who had always been its friends and supporters, than if it were introduced by its declared enemies, and had the appearance of being extorted. He then drew a mournful picture of some supposed future time. "And," continued the Right Hon. Gentleman, "that I may not be called to the bar of posterity—that I may not be visited with that censure which will naturally arise from the evils, public and private, which I foresee this Bill must create—that I may carry with me the satisfaction of having struggled in this conflict with perseverance, though without effect, and the consolation of having surrendered without dishonour—my last vote shall be given as my first, in opposition to the Bill."—Mr. Stanley admitted that the whole responsibility rested with Ministers, and he rejoiced in it. The responsibility of advising the Sovereign to create Peers was great, but when the two Houses of Parliament were at hopeless variance, it was undoubtedly in the power of the crown thus to decide the difference. Impeachment might be a word to frighten children, but it would not alarm those who knew the stake they were playing for, and who disregarded mere *brutum fulmen* for the sake of discharging their conscientious duty. When the Right Hon. Baronet talked of the danger of the Bill, did he think nothing of the danger of rejecting it? Did he suppose that another Government could be formed upon the principle of granting no reform? Did he think nothing of the excitement of keeping the measure pending and paralyzing trade and industry for another year. The House was now taking leave of this measure, he hoped for ever, and he trusted that it would meet a favourable reception in the House of Lords, who, he hoped, would follow the example of their ancestors in the year 1688, in concurring in the resolutions of the other House without an amendment.—Mr. Hunt said he should vote for the Bill, as nothing better could be obtained, but that it would afford no relief to the working classes.—Colonel Sibthorp moved that the question be further adjourned; but this was successfully resisted.—The House then divided, when there appeared—for the third reading, 355; against it, 239; majority for the third reading, 116.*—Total, 594.

March 23. Some verbal amendments having been proposed and agreed to, the Reform Bill was read a third time, and passed.

March 26. Sir James Graham moved the order of the day for the House to go into a Committee of Supply. A long discussion hereupon arose relating to the Foreign Policy of the Government, and after some time spent therein, the House resolved itself into

* On the third reading on the 21st of September, 1831, the numbers were:—For the third reading, 345; against it, 236; majority, 109.—Increase on the third reading of 1832 over 1831—7.

a Committee of Supply, when several grants were agreed to.

March 27. The debate on Mr. Stanley's resolution, respecting the Tithes of Ireland, was resumed, and again called forth a lengthened discussion.—Mr. Ruthven moved an amendment on the resolution, declaring that the Church system of Ireland required revision, particularly with a view of resuming a portion of it for the benefit of the poor.—Mr. Stanley said, whatever might be his opinion of a portion of the amendment, he must oppose it; if they had not sufficient evidence to discuss the original resolutions, still less were they provided with adequate information to consider so large a question as that involved in the amendment. —The debate was continued to a late hour. —The amendment was negatived on a division, when there appeared, ayes, 27; noes, 123; majority against the amendment, 75.

March 28. On the motion of Sir J. Hobhouse, the House resolved itself into a Committee upon the Army Estimates, when the Right Hon. Bart. said, that under the peculiar circumstances of the country, the Government had found reduction impracticable.—Sir Henry Parnell declared his disappointment, because by an estimate which, before his abdication of office, he had submitted to Government, a saving of six hundred thousand pounds a-year in the military expenditure was proposed.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the Government with reference to the Estimates; and the votes for the number of men and for their pay, were eventually agreed to.

March 30. On the motion of Mr. Stanley, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Resolutions for an alteration of the Tithe System in Ireland.—The resolutions were opposed by Mr. Hume, Mr. Wyse, Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. Hunt, Sir J. Burke, and Mr. Ersborne, and supported by Dr. Lushington, Mr. Shaw, and M. A. Lefroy. —The House divided—for the resolutions, 113; against them, 25; majority, 88.

April 2. The report of Mr. Stanley's resolutions on the tithes of Ireland was presented, when Mr. Wallace moved, as an amendment, a series of counter resolutions. He said he moved them in order that there might appear on the Journals the sentiments of those who had opposed the plans of the Government, and in justice to the Irish Members in particular; and as that was his only object, after the manner in which the original resolutions were carried, he should not press them. They were negatived, and the report of the original resolutions adopted.

April 3. Colonel Davies moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the Glove Trade, as a Committee had been appointed on the Silk Trade. It was resisted by Mr. P. Thompson and others, on the ground that the object of the Silk Committee was to inquire whether there was the alleged smuggling, and, if so, how the evil could be remedied.—The motion was negatived by a majority of 44 to 26.

April 4. The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that he should shortly make his long-promised motion, to propose the appointment of a Select Committee on the Bank of England Charter.

April 6. On the House going into Committee on Sir James Graham's Bill for consolidating the different Naval Boards, Sir George Clerk opposed the whole plan, as tending to remove that responsibility, without which the various departments of the service could not be usefully carried on. He moved an amendment, to the effect "That an adequate number of persons be appointed to superintend the respective departments, in place of the board now existing; and that these heads of the departments should form a board, to exercise all such powers of revision as the Commissioners may think proper from time to time to establish." The House divided; for the amendment, 50; against it, 118; majority 68.—The second reading of the Irish Tithes Bill was moved by Mr. Stanley, and gave rise to a lengthened debate; but the measure was carried by 119 to 21; majority in favour of the second reading, 98.

April 9. The House went into Committee on the Irish Tithes Bill. Several clauses were put, and, after a few verbal amendments, agreed to, without opposition.—Mr. Crampton proposed, as an amendment to one of the clauses, that no costs should be due or payable under this Bill, except as therein before provided for. The Committee divided; for the clause as amended, 107; against it, 13.

April 10. A discussion took place on the Report of the Committee on the Court of Exchequer (Scotland) Bill. The compensation of 2000*l.* a-year was characterised as a gross job by Mr. Dawson; and the Bill was opposed by Sir W. Rae, and others; after a desultory conversation, the clauses were agreed to.

April 16. The third reading of the Irish Tithes' Bill gave rise to a lengthened discussion; Mr. Shiel and most of the Irish Members protesting against it. The House divided on the motion for reading the Bill a third time: 52 voted for, and 7 against. The Bill was read a third time, and passed.

April 18. Mr. C. Fergusson brought forward his statement of the case of Poland. He adverted to the Treaty of Vienna of 1815, which secured to Poland her nationality and free institutions—a provision accomplished by the late Lord Castlereagh; therefore, what had now been done by the Emperor Nicholas was a positive infraction

of the treaty. He did not call upon this country to go to war with Russia in consequence of the infraction, but he thought England ought, at least, to have tried the effect of a vigorous remonstrance. The power of Russia, he observed, was before great enough, but it was now so tremendous as to make it appear that the rest of Europe might be considered as indebted to its clemency, if permitted to enjoy repose and their own institutions. Respecting the late struggle, he considered that such had been the conduct of Constantine that the revolt of Poland against Russia was justifiable by the law of nations. The Hon. Member did not conclude with proposing any motion: he observed that he considered he had performed his duty in making his statement and remonstrance.—Lord Althorp said that his Noble Friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Lord Palmerston) was unavoidably absent, and though he must applaud the sentiments of the Hon. Member, yet at the same time, as the Government had no official information of many of the recent proceedings in Poland to which allusion had been made, he could take no steps. He assured the House that the Ministers were by no means unmindful of the condition of Poland, and he trusted they would be found not to have neglected their duty in a case of so much interest.—Many Members followed, expressing their anxiety in behalf of Poland, and their detestation of the Government to which it was exposed. The Anatomy Bill was once more committed, and was opposed chiefly by Mr. Hunt on almost every clause. The Committee divided seven or eight times, the minorities being from one to eleven, while the majorities varied between forty and forty-five. Finally it went through the Committee.—The House then adjourned to Monday, the 7th of May.

THE COLONIES.

AFRICA.

The tranquillity of our settlements in the Gambia has been lately disturbed by the refractory conduct of the King of Barra, who rules over the tract of country on the right bank of that river. This chieftain commenced his hostile operations in the month of August last by attacking a small detachment of the Royal African corps stationed at Barra Point. After some skirmishing, in which, from the overpowering numbers of the natives, the detachment sustained a loss of nine killed and ten wounded, our troops withdrew across the river. The intelligence of this event spread rapidly along the coast; and the timely arrival of assistance from Sierra Leone, and from our squadron, together with the appearance of the French vessel of war La Bordelaise, followed by the Governor of Senegal in person, soon quieted the apprehensions that were entertained at Bathurst respecting the ulterior designs of the Chief of Barra and his confederates; and finally enabled the Lieutenant-Governor of that settlement to regain possession of Barra Point. This object was accomplished in the month of November by a comparatively small force, who gallantly attacked and defeated the enemy, with the loss of 13 killed and 103 wounded; and, after some little negotiation, the King of Barra and his associates made their submission by signing a treaty of peace.

EAST INDIES.

Recent accounts from India state that the weather having been favourable to the Indigo plantations, the result was in general successful, especially when the diminished advances and outlay are taken into consideration, as compared with those in the year 1830. The low price indigo is said to have brought, of late years, in Europe, has operated as a prohibition to the further extension of its growth in Hindostan, even in districts where it had been most successfully cultivated, and closed all those factories that could not produce their indigo at less than the medium charge of 120 rupees per maund. It is thought even that the proportion of fine indigo will be greater than last year, and that it will come earlier into the market.

By recent accounts from Madras we learn that very dreadful inundations had occurred in Northern and Central Cuttack, an area of 150 miles having been inundated, and the waters being from seven to fifteen feet deep. The loss of life had been immense, being estimated at 10,000 persons! In one state that consisted of thirteen villages, eleven had been swept away, and not a soul survived; not a seed of grain remained at Balasore for sale, and almost all the salt had been lost. Between Hanson and Rol thirty-seven villages had been destroyed, and the total number swept away is estimated at 300 villages.

It is also stated, that a party of marauders, about 600 in number, called Molavees, had collected in the neighbourhood of Baugundee, a place not more than thirty-five miles from Calcutta, and had committed serious excesses, more particularly in factories at Kishnagur. They succeeded, in the first instance, in repelling not only the civic force, but also a party of militia sent against them. On the arrival, however, of a detachment of troops from Calcutta, they were subdued after a very obstinate conflict, in which from 80 to 100 were killed, and 250 taken prisoners. These Molavees are de-

scribed as the remnant of a party of fanatics, subsisting formerly by predatory incursions into the territory of Runjeet Sing. The occurrence of such excesses within the British territory, and at so short a distance from the seat of Government, is characterized as an instance of weakness, or want of proper vigilance, in the authorities of Calcutta. Sir Wilmot Horton, the new Governor of Ceylon, had arrived at Calcutta, as had also Sir E. Barnes, whom he succeeded in that post.

WEST INDIES.

The recent accounts from Jamaica are by no means satisfactory. They state that the insurrection has been suppressed, but that the accounts from the north side are not equally favourable. The fact is, that the insurrection commenced, like all former insurrections, in the islands at the north side, and upon that side alone can they assume a very formidable character. The Jamaica letters state that alarming earthquakes had been felt throughout the disturbed parishes, and that they had destroyed all the Baptist meeting-houses, and nothing else. These are very singular earthquakes; we suspect they are more political than physical. The executions and punishments appear horribly numerous and severe; where a whole population is said to be under the influence of terror and revenge, it is vain to expect impartial justice, or a temperate administration of the laws.

FOREIGN STATES.

COLUMBIA.

Intelligence from Columbia announces that the Congress has abolished tithes throughout the Republic.

FRANCE.

At a late sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the President of the Council, in reply to Marshal Clausel, who wished to know whether the government intended to occupy or abandon Algiers, stated that France occupied Algiers and Oran, and would shortly occupy Bona, where she had always had establishments to protect the coral fisheries. Every proper disposition had been taken to remain at Algiers; and there was nothing in the proceedings or preparations of government that could induce a supposition that there was any intention of abandoning the conquest.

The principal news from France during the month regards the Cholera. The disease made its appearance in Paris towards the close of March, and continued to spread with frightful rapidity through all parts of the capital. It was met, however, with the utmost promptitude and alacrity by the authorities, and large sums were immediately collected for the purpose of establishing hospitals, and of affording instant relief to those who were attacked.*

As the disease appeared to have broken out simultaneously in every part of the city, orders were issued to arrange medical boards in each of the forty-eight districts, at which every medical man living and practising in them is obliged to attend in turn. The mayors of the twelve arrondissements arranged houses of reception in each quarter of these districts, with lanterns to point them out at night. Placards were stuck up on the walls, announcing the means of preventing and of curing the disease: and at various places boxes were fixed to receive notice of the persons requiring medical assistance. They were opened every hour.

Notwithstanding all efforts, however, the disease continued to increase; nor was it here, as it has been elsewhere, a respecter of persons. A considerable number of the upper ranks have been attacked, and the Neapolitan Ambassador, Prince Castelcicala, with other distinguished persons, are dead. A sort of panic seized the opulent classes, and many of them hastened away from the city. Almost all the Deputies have fled, and the consequence is that the business of the Chamber is left undone, and the Session has been brought to a premature close.

The following list of victims to the contagion exhibits its progress, from the 1st to the 16th of April:—

	Deaths in private houses, declared at the Mairies.	In Civil Establishments and Hospitals.
April 1	26	47
2	48	108
3	74	131
4	84	145
5	121	201
6	163	226
7	255	273
8	419	308
9	523	291
10	546	248
11	442	272
12	425	255
13	473	233
14	454	197
15	384	183
16	329	183
	4766	3351

* The Duchess of Berri sent to Paris, through the hands of Chateaubriand, 12,000 francs for the relief of the poor attacked by cholera; but the Prefect of the Seine (the Count de Bondy) refused to receive the donation!

In military establishments, also, numerous deaths have occurred.

It will thus be seen, that the disease is somewhat on the decline; it has, however, manifested itself in several other parts of France.

HOLLAND.

The following is an official declaration of the sentiments and intentions of Russia, on the important subject of the Treaty of London for the arrangement of Dutch and Belgic affairs.

Count Orloff, after having recounted in minute detail the circumstances showing that, through the whole course of the Belgian negociations, he has not failed to give unequivocal proofs to the King of the Netherlands of respect and friendship conformable to the declarations of the Emperor his master, proceeds as follows:—

"His Majesty has charged the undersigned to make the following declaration:—

"After having used all means of persuasion and every mode of conciliation to aid his Majesty King William to establish upon amicable terms, and in a manner consistent with the honour of his Crown, and the interests of the faithful portion of his subjects, a separation between two great divisions of his kingdom, his Imperial Majesty does not see any opportunity of hereafter rendering to the King of the Netherlands either support or succour.

"Faithful to his promises, his Imperial Majesty will not become a party to the employment of coercive measures, for compelling the King of the Netherlands, by force of arms, to subscribe to the twenty-four articles; but, considering that these articles comprise the only basis upon which a separation between Belgium and Holland can be effected, and they being open to amendments, admissible in a final treaty between the two countries, his Imperial Majesty considers it just and reasonable that Belgium should remain in the enjoyment of all the advantages resulting from the articles in question, and more particularly of that neutrality, in principle, recognized by the King of the Netherlands.

"As a necessary consequence of this principle, his Imperial Majesty will offer no opposition to any repressive measures (*mesures repressives*) which the Congress may adopt for the purpose of guaranteeing and defending this neutrality should it be violated by a renewal of hostilities on the side of Holland.

"In this case, should it unhappily arise, his Imperial Majesty reserves to himself the right to concert with his allies as to the means most proper for promptly re-establishing the neutrality of Belgium, in order that the general peace of Europe may be protected from even the least danger of violation."

After having presented to the King of the Netherlands the foregoing declaration, Count Orloff demanded of his Majesty a categorical answer: this answer being in the negative, the Count demanded his passports, and on the following day set out for London.

The ratification of the Belgian treaty has at last been exchanged between the Austrian and Prussian, and the British and French Plenipotentiaries. The ratification from Russia has not yet arrived.

POLAND.

Under the date Warsaw, March 25, a royal manifesto has been published by the Emperor Nicholas, promising happiness, security, and liberty of conscience to the Poles, but at the same time promulgating organic statutes, by which the kingdom of Poland is for ever incorporated with the Russian empire, and forms an integral part of it. The kingdom to have its separate administration, and its own civil and criminal code of laws. The following is an extract from this atrocious document:—

"The kingdom of Poland, conquered in 1815 by the victorious arms of Russia, obtained at that time, by the magnanimity of our august predecessor, not only the restoration of its national existence, but its own laws, which were consecrated by the Constitutional Charter. These benefits, however, could not satisfy the eternal enemies of all order and legal authority, who, obstinately persevering in their treasonable plans, did not for a moment cease to dream of the separation of the two nations subject to our sceptre, and ventured, in their pride, to abuse the benefits of the restorer of their country, by employing the very laws and privileges which his powerful arms had generously conferred on them, for the overthrow of his great work. All these misfortunes are now past. The kingdom of Poland, again subject to our sceptre, will recover its tranquillity, and again flourish in the bosom of peace, which is restored to it under the auspices of a vigilant government. As we besides desire to insure to our subjects in the kingdom of Poland the permanency of all the happiness that is necessary for the welfare of every individual in particular, and of the country in general, namely, the security of persons and property, liberty of conscience, and all the laws and privileges of the cities and communes, in order that the kingdom of Poland, with a separate administration adapted to its wants, may not cease to be an integral part of our Empire, and that the inhabitants of that kingdom may henceforth form with the Russians one nation, bound together by uniform and fraternal settlements, we, in conformity with these principles, have resolved by our gracious organic statute, granted on this day, to introduce a new form and order in the administration of our kingdom of Poland. This document is dated February 16th, 1832.

(Signed) "NICHOLAS."

PORTUGAL.

Don Pedro has issued a decree on assuming the regency of Portugal, and among other acts, one for relieving his subjects from the oppressive operation of tithes, and another annulling the confiscations by Miguel, and promising compensation to those who had sustained injury in supporting the rights of the Queen, and adhering to the constitutional charter.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Essays Moral and Political. By Robert Southey, Esq. LL.D. Poet Laureate, &c. now first collected. In two volumes.

The time is past when criticism might be called upon to form an estimate of the literary character of the distinguished individual whose name stands at the head of this brief notice of a portion of his labours, now first collected into two rather unsightly volumes, but the contents of which, in a separate and anonymous form, have been long before the public. As a poet, biographer, and historian, Dr. Southey is unquestionably one of the first writers of the age. Had he attempted less, even in these departments of literature; had he confined himself, for instance, to poetry, his name would have shone brighter in the annals of his country, and he might have taken his place beside Scott, and Wordsworth, and Byron. But comparatively indifferent to fame, and regarding the more substantial rewards of intellectual employment, he has chosen the less splendid path of the profession, and placed himself as far as genius and independence of spirit rendered it possible, on a level with the day and piece labourers who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, who look to pelf rather than praise, and who, if they secure the comforts of the present hour, are not over anxious to obtain posthumous renown. Dr. Southey has long been known to the trade as an author of all work; and original writing, compilations, and editorial superintendence have, in turn, called forth the powers of his intellect and the resources of his varied and comprehensive knowledge. We would not, by any means, insinuate, that in this diversified application of his talents he has compromised his principles or sacrificed his honour. Far from it: we conscientiously believe that he has sedulously endeavoured to maintain both. A partizan where it is natural that party feeling should exist, he has undoubtedly been, and not one of the mildest or most tolerant. But this has arisen rather from the constitution of his mind than the circumstances in which he has been placed, or the interests which, at different periods of his life, he had pledged himself to uphold. He is the very last man that ought to have troubled himself or the world with politics; and yet, if we may judge from the motto prefixed to these volumes, it is on his profound and just views on this intricate and most unpoetical topic that he thinks himself most at home. And we much question if, among all the volumes which he has published, he does not regard these Moral and Political Essays as the most valuable of his performances. "Here shalt thou have the service of my pen, the tongue of my best thoughts." On this point we differ from him "toto cœlo," and could we be surprised at the weakness of a strong mind, this would be sufficient to excite our astonishment. Whatever may be the merits of these Essays (and as compositions merely they are worthy of their Author) as specimens of political science, of enlarged views of society and government, they are, in our opinion, far below mediocrity. No man can be a political writer of the highest eminence who is remarkably deficient in that power which metaphysicians have denominated abstraction, and which a modern writer has well described as the faculty and disposition to discern in every fact or event, not so much its single import, as its universal meaning, and its relation to general principles, which fills the mind always with the most enlarged conceptions, which leads on from the less perfect towards the more perfect; from the accidental and adjunctive to the universal; or from the exterior to the interior; from the specious to the real; which not merely gives the reasoning faculty its proper and necessary advantage, but dispels and puts out of view a thousand destructive motives. Calmness and intellectual courage, not less than perspicacity, are the fruit of the power of abstraction.

Had this first quality of human intellect been combined with the imaginative faculty which Dr. Southey possesses in a higher degree than most of his species, these Essays would never have been written; at least, the good principles which they contain could not have been neutralized and rendered almost useless by amalgamation with so much that is false, delusive, and injurious. Writers like Dr. Southey, who have more imagination than judgment, have no clear perceptions of abstract science. A sense of beauty, of harmony, of richness, of magnificence, of sublimity, where there is little of the antagonist power of abstruse reasoning and an insight into first principles, always generates an ardour of feeling nearly allied to enthusiasm, and hurries the individual into extremes, sometimes carrying him from one point of the compass to its opposite; and this, without impugning his sincerity, or exposing the changeling to the imputation of being a renegado or an apostate. Hard measure has been dealt out to Dr. Southey on account of his ultra-Radicalism and his ultra-Toryism. We are willing to believe that he has always been an honest man, and on this account entitled to our respect, but not to our confidence. And we should have liked him better if he had displayed towards those who now hold his former opinions less bitterness, and if he had been contented to regard his present associates as somewhat tarnished with the failings of our common humanity. The complacency which dictated the following sentence in the Dedication to Sir Robert Inglis would be simply amusing if it did not indicate a feeling of contempt towards those who are at this moment only what he was himself thirty years ago. If no virtuous man can be a Reformer, and Dr. Southey, in his own person, is competent to form an adequate judgment on the subject, are we quite sure that because he is an Anti-Reformer he must of necessity be so?

"The part which I have taken," says the Laureate, "has obtained for me, and in a large measure, the esteem and good-will of those by whom it is a comfort as well as an honour to be approved; and, on the other hand, the obloquy of men whose declared enmity is sufficient proof that the approbation which I desired has been deserved." "Maximum namque est bonitatis argumentum malis ignavisque hominibus displicere."

The avowed design of the present collection is to aid the Conservatives in their present violent struggle to retain the corruptions and abuses which have so long rendered the British Constitution

little better than a name. Yet it is some comfort to reflect, that Dr. Southey is a declared Reformer—whether of the bit-by-bit school he does not say: but he tells Sir Robert Inglis that he has "Pleaded against the growing errors of the times, not more earnestly opposing evil designs and perilous experiments upon our social system, than urging the necessity of those efficient measures and those only real and radical reforms by which alone it can be supported."

What are his specific notions of Reform, and how far he would be willing to extend it, we are not in these Essays distinctly informed.

That he dislikes the profligacy and debauchery which are inseparable from popular elections, he takes no pains to conceal; and what he thinks of nomination boroughs we are at no loss to guess. For Dr. Southey, the following language on so sacred a subject is rather strong:—"The real evil of our representation lies not in the influence of the Treasury, but in the power of a few great landholders—in that power which enables one of these political Behemoths to demand for himself an office, or at least to exercise an influence in the government, though he should have no pretensions to it on the score of abilities or character."

We entirely approve of Dr. Southey's exposé of the Malthusian philosophy, and of much that he has written on the subject of manufactories and machinery. It is mixed up with some virulence, and is marred by the spirit of Toryism; but it exhibits, in general, enlightened views of domestic policy, and breathes a spirit of benevolence worthy of the Author of "Roderick."

In the following paragraph the Laureate discloses views which we hope, under the new system of Reform, to see realized, but which would never, have been adequately attempted by his favourite Tories: and yet what is their amount?—

"The methods of Reform by which great and effectual good may be accomplished are these: institute parochial schools for training up the people in the way they should go, and not only will crimes then become less frequent, but the poor-rates also will soon be diminished; extend your system of colonization, as the wisest people of antiquity did, restless spirits will then find their proper sphere abroad, and sufficient employment will be left for all at home; establish the principle of limited service in your fleets and armies, and make the reward of service adequate and certain; volunteers will then never be wanting."

Of the Church, as by law established, Dr. Southey is a devout and staunch supporter. He hates the sectaries. Religion and the hierarchy are with him identical; and yet he has too much holy enthusiasm in his nature not to loathe certain abominations which even he admits deform its character, and lessen its influence. He quotes Bishop Latimer's sermons, and a poem by Withers, which go far beyond any thing that the veriest Radicals of modern days could venture to indulge, denouncing pluralities, and patronage, and other essential evils of the Unholy Alliance. Indeed we may state as a general observation, that the Laureate often vitiates the premises of his reasoning by admissions which his honourable and just feelings would not suffer him to withhold. We could adduce some marvellous instances of simplicity, where the Christian gets the better of the logician, and the friend of human nature throws the Tory into the shade. These volumes occasionally display fine specimens of good writing, and whatever be their faults, they are interesting throughout. One of the passages peculiarly worthy of notice is that in which the writer makes the *amende honorable* as an apology for his early Jacobinism:—

"There was a wild cosmopolite character about the democracy of the last generation; old men of warm hearts and sanguine spirits sang their *nunc dimittis*, and young men of ardent mind and generous inexperience became enthusiastic disciples of a political faith which ushered itself into the world with the lying annunciation of 'Peace on earth, good will to men.' The better spirits who were thus led astray by the prospects which the French Revolution seemed, as they thought at its commencement, to open for human kind, mingled their crude politics with principles as crude, but which both were too generous and too wild ever to become popular. Their talk was not merely of the rights of man, but of the hopes and destinies of the human race—of rapid improvement, and indefinite progression. The populace were incapable of entering into such views; they beheld nothing in these visionaries but their direct political bearing; and finding them hostile to the anti-Jacobin war, regarded them as men who preferred France to England, and therefore as enemies to their country. At the same time, the baser crew of democrats, who aped the follies of the French, and felt no horror at their crimes, shocked their countrymen by open professions of profligate impiety. That this was the feeling of the populace twenty years ago is notorious to every one who remembers that stirring season. Time passed on; the character of the French Revolution developed itself; that which had been fondly worshipped at its uprise as the 'day-star of liberty,'—the star in the East, guiding us to political redemption, proved to be a baleful comet, shedding pestilence and destruction over the nations. Jacobinism fell under the sword of military despotism in France, the fate which universally must terminate its success. Of its partizans in England, some sunk into contempt; some were cooled by years; others sobered by experience; their dreams were dissipated; their philosophy grew out of fashion; their irreligion was hooted out of sight; the great experiment to which they appealed had failed."

Among those who had been the dupes of this vain-glorious experiment, were Mr. Southey and the Rev. Mr. Winterbottom—the latter of whom having rendered himself obnoxious to the Ministry, was most iniquitously charged with having uttered sedition in the pulpit, and was condemned to three years' incarceration in Newgate. Dr. Southey speaks cautiously of this gentleman's guilt, and avows something like a conviction in his mind that he was unjustly accused, and that he suffered innocently. He tells his readers that so great was the feeling of sympathy in favour of Mr. Winterbottom, that many visited him in prison; but he has not stated one fact which, perhaps, he did not know, and another which it would have been only ingenuous and manly for him to avow, and which ought to have prevented his writing a sentence in his letter to Mr. Wm. Smith on the sore subject of his Wat Tyler. The

fact of which he was probably ignorant was this—that some years after his liberation, Mr. Winterbottom received an anonymous letter desiring him to call at a certain banking-house in London, where he would receive a sum of money amounting, we believe, to three thousand pounds, on the express condition that he should take the money and make no inquiries. The other fact which Dr. Southey ought to have stated is, that one of the visitors of Mr. Winterbottom in Newgate was Mr. Southey himself, and that his errand was for the express purpose of presenting him with the manuscript of "Wat Tyler" which he had just written—that Mr. Winterbottom was to publish it for his own benefit, and that the gift was accompanied by these remarkable expressions:—"silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I unto thee." Let the reader couple this with the following printed statement by Dr. Southey, addressing Mr. Smith—"You knew that this poem had been written very many years ago in his early youth—you knew that a copy of it had been surreptitiously obtained and made public by some skulking scoundrel, who had found booksellers not more honourable than himself to undertake the publication." The work was not Mr. Southey's, but was the property of Mr. Winterbottom, who allowed his friends to take copies of it. It was not surreptitiously obtained, and was published, not as a political Poem, but as a piece of pleasantry to be set in juxta-position with some of Mr. Southey's bitter vituperations against the Reformers, which had then recently appeared in the "Quarterly Review." The poem, as the mottoes clearly indicated, was intended to neutralize the virulence of the critique by raising a laugh at the expense of the author: surely a very harmless retaliation for an offence which merited grave and severe rebuke. We suppose the present volumes will be a Text Book for the Anti-Reformers, and may help to keep up their spirits. Be it so! they have abundant need of consolation.

School and College Classics.—Four Dialogues of Plato.

The benefits conferred upon students of Greek literature by Mr. Valpy, in his publication of some of the most popular authors in that language, accompanied by useful and comprehensive notes in English, are already generally known and acknowledged. To the list are now to be added "The Crito" and "Hippias Major" of Plato, together with the spurious Dialogues, known by the titles of "The Second Alcibiades" and "Sisyphus." Of all the classic writers extant, none to a greater extent than Plato requires the labours of a diligent and accurate annotator to render his language intelligible to those who, for the first time, are encountering its intricacies; and none assuredly is better deserving of the utmost attention which the learned in any age can bestow, whether the sublime character of his speculations is considered, or the exquisite finish of that Attic eloquence in which his philosophy is conveyed. It is principally owing to the erudition and research of the present Editor, that his "Dialogues," to a certain extent, may now be pronounced no longer a sealed book, which none but scholars, who had both time and patience to an indefinite extent at their command, could ever hope, even imperfectly, to understand. The numerous manuscripts, collated by Immanuel Bekker for the restoration of the true text, have been widely and successfully consulted, and wherever an obscurity exists, a satisfactory explanation has been tendered, or the new but highly beneficial expedient adopted of marking it at once as capable of very little elucidation, a plan that will be found, in the present instance, far more advantageous than presenting the reader with the opposing and futile explanations of a score of commentators, determined upon making even the errors of transcribers, naturally abundant in so metaphysical a writer, wear, notwithstanding their obstinate resistance, the stamp and impress of divine philosophy. The principal fault we have to find is with certain absurd translations in the excursuses, and an uncouthness of language in the Preface, together with the indications of a consciousness of superior aptitude for his task, which the Editor has taken care to display under an ill-affected modesty of expression, which reminds us strongly of the well known "Si quid est in me ingenii Judices quod sentio quam sit exiguum" of Cicero. Again: although by no means inclined to regret the insertion of the Crito and Hippias, we cannot help thinking that some other part of the writings of Plato might have been substituted for the treatises of his imitators; and after perusing the two former Dialogues with pleasure, the student, we suspect, will be inclined to ask, "Where is the celebrated Phædon?" One more remark, and we have done with objections. In a note upon "The Crito," Paley is stated to have proved, that the general doctrine of rendering good for evil, inculcated in the Gospel, is to be taken in a limited sense. This is either a mistake or a misrepresentation, and whichever it may be, ought to be corrected. Neither would the work be injured if comparisons between the divine precepts of the blessed Saviour and the moral apophthegms of the Grecian sages, were either omitted altogether, or, if expressed, so worded that nothing like a similarity of character between their authors might for a moment be suspected of being implied. We are sure the Editor will agree with us in allowing, that when the ill effect which has followed such comparisons is considered, the possibility of its recurrence cannot be too strongly guarded against. We must now, however, conclude our notice. That Plato has been hitherto an author much more talked of than read, and much more frequently read than understood, even among those who constitute what has, perhaps, been unjustly termed the learned world, is principally, we imagine, owing to the previous want of an edition of his works, executed upon the plan at present so judiciously adopted. Now that the principal difficulties are in the course of being removed, we hope that an ardour for availing themselves of their favourable opportunities will exist in a proportionate degree among students of the classics in general. The Editor has done all in his power to smooth the path to an acquaintance with the most poetic of ancient philosophers; and those of the present day, who are crossing the threshold of the literæ humaniores, may consider themselves fortunate in having that information presented them at the price of a very moderate quantity of attention and study, which it would formerly have demanded years of severe mental labour to acquire.

A Complete Concordance to the Old and New Testament; or a Dictionary and Alphabetical Index to the Bible. In two Parts. To which is added a Concordance to the Apocrypha, with a Compendium of the Bible, and a Brief Account of its History and Excellence. By Alexander Cruden, M.A. with a Sketch of the Life and Character of the Author. By William Youngman.

The original work of Cruden has been before the public for nearly a century. The preface to the first edition gives an historical account of preceding similar undertakings, and the author states very clearly the advantages of the great work on which he exerted the energies of his mind, and employed the most active portion of his life. The numerous editions which have been published, and the innumerable copies which have been sold, prove its excellence, and its perfect adaptation to the wants of those who delight to read and study the Holy Scriptures. As, however, the value of such a work is greatly dependant upon its correctness, much labour has been bestowed in every succeeding edition to obtain this result. With what degree of success this difficult task has been attended may be judged from the fact, that in the first fifty pages of the last quarto edition, have been discovered nearly one hundred typographical errors. The present is not only, in point of paper, size, letter, and execution, far the most complete and beautiful that has ever been published, but the proprietors assure us that they have exhausted the resources of their art in producing a clear and legible page, and they have adopted every precaution for the attainment of the highest possible degree of accuracy. The Life of Cruden by Youngman is a very interesting and affecting memoir. "Few of those," says the biographer, "who consult a Concordance, will think of seeking for entertainment from a Life of the Author; and fewer still would imagine that a man, who could confine himself for years to such an employment, could be the subject of that waywardness of mind which frequently attends the higher powers of genius, and excites the sympathies of mankind? Yet Alexander Cruden was one of those—

'Or crazed by care, or crossed by hopeless love,'

who trod the path of life on the verge of that awful abyss, where the hopes and happiness of so many great minds have been engulfed. And if madness was in his case softened into eccentricity, or directed to the correction and amendment of the generation in which he lived, he was probably indebted for his escape to that absorption of mind which such a work as this must have occasioned. What would have been to others intolerable drudgery, was a sedative to his agitated mind; and the labour which would have wasted the energies of a happier man, was the balm of his wounded spirit."

This, which is far the best, is also the cheapest edition of Cruden's Concordance that was ever published. The spirited proprietors richly deserve the most extensive patronage.

Fragments of Voyages and Travels, Second Series. By Capt. Basil Hall, R.N.

With Captain Hall's well-known political opinions we have no desire to meddle in reviewing one of the most agreeable and instructive books it has ever been our fortune to peruse. Few have a more enviable tact at communicating knowledge. He has not alone skimmed the surface of things, but he has entered deeply into their nature, although it would at first appear that he satisfies himself, and seeks to satisfy his readers, by detailing only such as are amusing and possess interest. He is thus a very profitable acquaintance, from whose long experience and eventful life rational enjoyment and useful information may be derived. There is perhaps no writer who tells an anecdote more pleasantly, or with more graphic power. We extract one that, though of an appalling character, affords a fine and striking proof of the resolute courage and fortitude of the brave men to whom we are mainly indebted for the national glory of which we have been so long and so justly proud. Captain Hall has been describing a gallant but a harsh officer, whose severity towards his crew was awfully avenged:—

"The frigate under command of this energetic officer, when in company with another ship, chased two French frigates off the Isle of France. As his ship sailed much faster than her consort, he soon outstripped her, and closed with the enemy single-handed. The Frenchmen, seeing only one ship near them, and the other far astern, shortened sail, and prepared for the attack, which, however, they could hardly suppose would be undertaken by one ship. In this expectation, however, they underrated the gallant spirit of her commander, who unquestionably was one of the bravest officers in the service. It is said, also, that he deemed himself, at this critical moment of his fate, one of the most fortunate of men, to possess such an opportunity for distinction. Seeing the enemy's frigates within his reach, and well knowing what his men could execute if they chose,—never dreaming for a moment that they would fail him at this pinch—he exclaimed, in the greatest rapture, 'We shall take them both! steer right for them! and now, my brave lads, stand to your guns, and show what you are made of!'

"This was the last order he ever gave! The men obeyed, and stood to their guns, like gallant fellows as they were: but they stood there only to be shot to death. They folded their arms, and neither loaded nor fired a single shot, in answer to the pealing broadsides which the unresisted and astonished enemy were pouring fast in upon them! Now had arrived the dreadful moment of revenge for them—as their captain, who was soon struck down like the rest, lived only long enough to see the cause of his failure, and to witness the shocking sight of his gallant and self-devoted crew cut to pieces, rather than move their hands to fire one gun to save the credit of their commander—all consideration for their own lives, or for the honour of their country, appearing to be absorbed in their desperate determination to prove at last how completely they had it in their power to show their sense of the unjust treatment they had received."

The volumes abound with characteristic anecdotes; and while we recommend them to all, we do so more peculiarly to the young, to whom they may prove a source of considerable benefit while they amuse and interest to the highest degree.

An Account of the Province of New Brunswick; including a description of the Settlements, Institutions, Soil, and Climate of that important Province, with Advice to Emigrants. By Thomas Baillie, Esq. Commissioner and Surveyor-General of Crown Lands in New Brunswick. With a Map.

This work is well described in its title, and now that colonization is about to occupy the attention of the Government, and has seized upon the feelings of the people, we wish we had equally clear and satisfactory accounts of all the various parts of the world to which emigrants may be inclined to direct their course.

Mr. Baillie informs us, that on his arrival in England, he was surprised to find how much ignorance generally prevailed on the subject of New Brunswick. No one, he says, seemed to know that it was capable of producing the fruits of the earth in perfection, and that, consequently, a wide field was opened to emigration; but every one appeared to think that the climate was miserable, the land sterile, and the population rude. To remove these erroneous impressions is the design of this little work. "I have filled," says the author, "an important and arduous situation in the province for eight years. I have traversed it from north to south, and from east to west; and I am acquainted with her resources, her capabilities, and her wants. All that she requires is increase of population; and should thousands of families proceed thither, possessing one or two hundred pounds each, New Brunswick would be benefited; and the individuals themselves would, with common industry, find themselves in a few years comfortable and independent freeholders."

Cabinet Cyclopedia.—History of Spain and Portugal. Vol. I.

Spain, with its romantic legends, and no less romantic history, its singularly marked and often erring, yet, in many respects, noble and imposing national character; its once commanding and magnificent aspect upon the political chart of Europe; and its present melancholy condition of abject servitude and debility, would seem to the most indifferent observer a fertile field for the exercise of those talents which delight in the analysis and description of such workings in the human breast as issue in events worthy of the attention and study, the reprobation or praise of posterity. That the history of such a country, during a time when almost every remarkable occurrence which has yet taken place on the great theatre of the world, has furnished separate matter for elaborate research and dissertation, should not, until the present day, have met with a pen willing or able to do it justice, must be considered as affording just ground for wonder. The difficulties attending such a work are, it is true, numerous and complicated, the authorities to be consulted varying and obscure, and the means of obtaining access to the best sources of information exceedingly limited. Yet, since many literary undertakings, at least equally arduous, have been met by men who have thought no time or labour ill bestowed upon their accomplishment, it is really surprising that the attention of the learned should have been hitherto diverted from the execution of a task that afforded so fair a promise of encouragement and reputation to the successful adventurer. Executed, however, it has at length been, and that so effectually, as, if we may judge from the specimen before us, bids fair to render any similar attempt supererogatory for the future. "The History of Spain and Portugal" will be comprised in four volumes. That already published contains a general view of the state of the Spanish Peninsula, prior and subsequent to its subjection to the Roman power, the establishment of the Gothic and Ostrogothic kingdoms, the civil and ecclesiastical aspect of the countries under their dominion, and lastly, that splendid episode in modern history, the growth, prosperity, and decline of the Moorish and Arabian dynasties planted on this side the Mediterranean. The first volume closes with the death of Hixem the Third, A.D. 1030. It will at once be perceived, that although much has been gathered from this productive field, a plentiful harvest yet remains. We look forward with pleasurable anticipation to the Author's delineation of the chivalrous times of Ferdinand and Isabella, the discovery of the American continent, and the gorgeous drama of the reign of Charles the Fifth. Again: how rich a subject for the display of historic talent will be found in the character and policy of the Spanish Tiberius, Philip the Second, as well as in the eventful contests in the Netherlands, and our own successful efforts against a power, at that time with apparent reason assuming the title of invincible. The war of the Succession is as yet an unwrought mine; and the mighty and unexpected movements which followed the invasion of Napoleon, and constituted one of the principal causes of the downfal of his colossal power, will form a close suited by its dignity and importance to the preceding series of great events. Certainly, a picture so striking in its outline, will require all the talent that can be bestowed upon the finish of its details; but, from what we have already seen, there seems to be little reason to fear that the subject will lose any of its natural advantages in the hands of an Author who has already executed the least interesting portions of his history with so much ability and success.

The Easter Gift; a religious offering. By L. E. L.

Easter will have passed by the time our notice of this publication can reach the hands of our readers; but, although "the Easter Gift" is more especially intended for one week in the year, it may afford enjoyment and instruction during any of the remaining fifty and one. If our recommendation be the means of adding to the number of its purchasers, we shall consider we have "done the state some service," inasmuch as the pure and elevated sentiments it conveys cannot fail to produce a beneficial effect. Miss Landon is welcome in any form; but more than welcome when the rich and valuable gifts of her mind are offered in the temple of the Most High, and she becomes the advocate of that holy and unalloyed religion—unalloyed either by cant, prejudice, or ignorance—the fruits of which are peace and goodwill towards mankind. If the pages to which we refer have given her "an opportunity of embodying many a sad and serious thought, that had arisen in hours of solitude and despon-

dency," we sincerely hope that with her "solitude and despondency," her "serious thoughts" will not have an end; but that she will be induced again to dedicate her genius and acquirements to those topics that should press more upon us—that should enter more into our thoughts, and mingle more with our occupations—and that are never so effective as when dwelt upon and illustrated by minds such as hers. Poetry has been ever the most valued handmaid of religion, and in the service of the one have been derived the highest honours of the other.

The Easter Gift contains fourteen poems, illustrative of sacred subjects. They were written to accompany a series of prints, already familiar to us, but of great beauty; the paintings being by the rare old masters, and the engravings by British artists of reputation. We extract one of them, not because it is the best, or even among the best, but because we cannot afford room for a longer.

The following accompanies the plate of HAGAR and ISHMAEL, in the Desert:—

"They sank amid the wilderness,
The weary and forsaken;
She gave the boy one faint caress,
And prayed he might not waken.

But death, not sleep, was on those eyes,
Beneath the heat declining:
O'er glittering sands and cloudless skies
The noon-tide sun was shining.

For, far away the desert spread;
Ah! love is fair to cherish
The vainest hopes, but now she said,
'Let me not see him perish.'

Then spoke the LORD, and at his word
Sprang forth a little fountain,
Pure, cold as those whose crystal hoard
Is in some pine-clad mountain.

Oh, blessed God, thus doth thy power,
When, worn and broken-hearted,
We sink beneath some evil hour,
And deem all hope departed.

Then doth the fountain of thy grace,
Rise up within the spirit,
And we are strengthened for that race,
Whose prize we shall inherit.

When least we hope, our prayer is heard,
The judgment is averted.
And comes the comfort of the word,
When most we seem deserted."

"The Magdalen," a poem of considerable length, is, we think, equal to anything Miss Landon has ever written, and would alone have justified the recommendation we give the work. It is "got up" with great taste and elegance, and forms a most appropriate present at any period of the year—to the young more especially.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglass. Written by himself. 2 vols.

"An old man garrulous," and a very pleasant companion to sit with and chat away an hour about persons and things familiar to our grandsires, is Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglas, who, at the age of eighty-seven, or thereabouts, writes and publishes two volumes that the world may learn what strange scenes he has seen, what singular persons he has known, and in what moving accidents by flood and field he has been engaged. And in truth, the record is a most amusing—a most interesting one. He is a fine merry old gentleman, and we would willingly give ten times the price of his book to spend a day by his side, and listen to the many tales he tells of times gone by. Sir James was a soldier from his boyhood, and his pictures of a soldier's life are striking and vivid. In battle, or in camp, or in garrison, or "at home at ease," he seeks to describe him as the happiest and most cheerful being in existence, and makes his reader also half in love with his fearful trade. Sir James is but an amateur book-maker, although his progenitors and his posterity have been well skilled in authorship. He throws together all he has seen, heard, or done, that is worth being repeated, and he has consequently produced a far more readable work than if he had written upon system, and used his pen as he did his sword, according to the best established rules and principles. Among many faults and much vulgarity, there is a freshness, an energy, and a sprightliness about the old man's records that cannot fail to make him welcome wherever he may be introduced; and we heartily recommend our readers — men of peace as well as men of war—to cultivate his acquaintance forthwith.

We are tempted to extract one anecdote, though it is certainly not new. The corporation of Bath having been dissatisfied with the political conduct of their representative Lord Tyrawley, sent him a letter of remonstrance, to which his Lordship laconically replied—"Mr. Mayor and Corporation, ye rascals, I bought ye, and by G—d, I'll sell ye!"

Lander's Discovery of the Termination of the Niger. 3 vols. Numbers XXVIII., XXIX., and XXX. of "The Family Library."

Richard Lander is already well known to all who take an interest in African discovery, as the faithful attendant of the late Captain Clapperton. His brother, John Lander, it was who compiled from Richard's journal and oral narrative the published account of his former journey, including the details of Captain Clapperton's last illness, and the difficulties and dangers he himself had to contend with after that distinguished officer's lamented death. The two brothers, as our readers are doubtless well aware, were subsequently sent out together, for the purpose of ascertaining the course of the great river Niger, which was crossed by Clapperton on his journey to Soccatoo. The travellers succeeded, and the present work contains the particulars of their progress, and of its successful result. The journals were invariably written on the spot, at the close of each day, and are now presented to the public without any alteration, or the introduction of a single additional sentence in the original MS. Their accuracy, therefore, may be implicitly relied upon, and the simplicity and vividness of the descriptions are such as might be naturally expected from the circumstances under which they were

penned, and the rapidity with which they were transferred from the mind to the paper, while yet fresh and full in the memories of the travellers. Of deep research or scientific observation, nothing, of course, is to be expected. Indeed, one of the most distinguishing characteristics of the discovery, considering its magnitude and importance, is the homeliness and comparative poverty of means by which it has been so satisfactorily accomplished. An unfailing determination of purpose, and a strong sense of reliance on the goodness of Providence, bore the simple, unpretending travellers triumphantly through every difficulty; and nothing short of this could have sustained them in the perpetual annoyances, the harassing delays and anxieties, and the debilitating and dispiriting effects of the African climate they had to endure.

Illustrations of Political Economy. By H. Martineau. No. II.—The Hill and the Valley.

Although no kind of argument can be more attractive than that which conveys its propositions and deductions under the form of fictitious narrative, nothing in reality is at greater variance with the rules which must be observed, before we can hope to attain to a just method of reasoning. The whole science of political reasoning rests, of course, upon the same basis of experiment as every other. And the varying systems and opinions of those who have made it their study,—the truth or error of the principles advocated as constituting its essential point, can be determined only by an observation of their actual effects. To represent, therefore, certain fictitious occurrences, as the result of causes under investigation, and to reason upon these as if real, while in truth they have no other existence than in the fertile brain of the writer, is unfair in the extreme, and amounts to nothing less than turning the question at issue into a postulatum, which must *in limine* be conceded. This objection, that will apply to all writings of the same character, is the only remark we have to make to the disadvantage of Miss M.'s work, which in other respects is deserving of great commendation; and if it be (why not?) desirable that ladies should be initiated into the mysteries of capital, labour, machinery, raw produce, and all the et ceteras contained in the "Amateur Politician's Vocabulary," about which it is just now so common and so easy to talk, we do not think they could be furnished with a better guide than this entertaining little production of her talent. Miss Martineau is evidently an enthusiast in her favourite study, and writes *con amore*. Some of her ideas respecting the qualifications she thinks necessary for the female sex are, it is true, singular enough, yet they are at least original, and this is some recommendation in an age when novelty of any kind is acceptable from its rarity. Upon the whole, the Hill and the Valley, whether considered by the majority of its readers just or erroneous in argument and statement, deserves, and may reasonably calculate upon, general and respectful attention.

Stanley Buxton. 3 vols.

Mr. Galt may be compared to that monk of Lincoln, who, as Geoffrey Crayon expresses it, "built a pyramid of books to immortalize his name." Now a very reputable column might be erected of our Author's works in any literary Place de Vendome their worthy parent might select. Never was there a writer whose works could more decidedly be divided into two classes, the successful and the unsuccessful; and these two classes may be termed the real and the ideal. Mr. Galt has observation, but no imagination; when he remembers, he is delightful; when he invents, he fails. "The Annals of the Parish," "Lawrie Todd," &c. what favourites they were, and are! Their vigorous and true delineation of character, their quaint humour, their shrewd views of action; every reader entered into the nature and liveliness of the picture. But "The Earthquake," "The Omen," &c. who now scarcely remembers their names? The mist of their metaphysics has deepened into utter darkness. Mr. Galt has a mania, rather than a talent, for the mystical, and the shrewdness of the Scotchman is inconsistent with the imaginative phantasma of the German. The volumes before us contain samples of his tastes and of his powers. Stanley Buxton is a sample of his taste, and is unreal and incomprehensible; Miss Sibbie of his power, and is a most graphic and amusing sketch from real life. The story may be summed up in a few words. Stanley Buxton has, as an infant, been substituted for the daughter of Lord Errington, through the intrigues of the Countess, his real father and mother being servants in the family. After the old Lord's death, Lady Errington, enraged at Stanley's refusal to marry the girl whose place he so unconsciously fills, reveals the secret, and the interest of the story turns on the influence this change of fortune has on the hero's character; and any thing more fervid, more unnatural, or more obscure cannot well be supposed. But the Scottish scenes are the corks that buoy us up, and bear us on; and ancient lady though she be, we would bear a great deal for Miss Sibbie's sake; a singular mixture of parsimony and disinterestedness, ignorant of the world and yet worldly, by pure force of natural character; having, to use an excellent old saying, all her wits about her,—we must say, Miss Sibbie is in Galt's best style. The dialogues where she urges the Laird are "maist edifying;" and she concludes some admirable observations on the value of money by wondering that a prudent carefulness of it was not made "one of the commandments."

We copy the following sketch of a visit to a London bookseller, which, though somewhat overdrawn, is full of dry humour.

"'But,' said he to the bibliopole, filling at the same moment his glass, 'though it is very evident that your natural sagacity has enabled you to obtain queer peeps into the arcana of the trade, in what way would you advise a young author to proceed with his maiden endeavours? there must be sleights among book-makers as well as among book-sellers.' 'No doubt, no doubt, Mr. Hyams; I see ye have an ee in your neck: but if ye're big with book, and near your time, it's no' the likes of me that ye should take for hondy. Your accoucheur should be of the flashy order—unless it be some kittle quest in mathematics, then I might do—but the impression should no' be above fifty copies.' 'That,' said Mr. Hyams, interrupting him, 'is not exactly what I mean. I only wish to know if it be still the custom for young authors

to be introduced to the booksellers or the public by their friends. You know in former times first works were always heralded by sheets of complimentary verses to the author, published in front of his preface.' 'Oh no! that's quite rectified: formerly, ye see, Sir, Mr. Hyams, the booksellers never published any thing that was not well certified as to character, by good judges, before they meddled with it; but now they judge for themselves, which is the cause of the great straits they are so often reduced to afterwards, before they can get the best of books into vogue.' 'Surely you do not mean to say that the booksellers themselves now estimate the merits of the manuscripts offered to them. How can they, Mr. Wooden, considering their education and the manner in which their time is occupied with their business? For example; did you judge of that Essay on Logarithmic Transcendants, which you published the other day?' 'Oh, Mr. Hyams! Oh, Mr. Hyams! was no' that published on the author's account? How could you name me and Logarithmic Transcendants in the same breath? No, Mr. Hyams—never imagine that there is one of the trade within the four walls of London would tig with his wee finger such college clishmaclavers. But we are all glad to get jobs from authors able to pay for them.' 'I never question that,' replied Mr. Hyams. 'But for authors of popular literature—poets, and such like, what is the custom towards them?' 'If they be popular, the dons of the trade will take them under their wing, of course.' 'I am persuaded of that; but until they have become popular?' 'That's no' an easy question. If they have friends, and these friends be men of repute—a flash-in-the-pan, new beginner, will risk something on their opinion; but for the most part, popularity is a plant of slow growth; and an author's best days are commonly past, and his best books laid by on the shelf, before he can rationally look for profit.' 'There is, then,' said Mr. Hyams with a sigh, thinking of our hero, 'but little chance for a young man whose sole end in becoming author is profit.' 'There's none at all—dear me! how could you think there was any?' 'But if he be a man of genius, original in the way he looks on the world, and beautiful in the manner he tells what he sees—what then?' 'He will help the trunk makers—unless he has friends to speak of him, and friends in whose opinion the world has some confidence,—it's all a mistake, Mr. Hyams, to think that books, more than any other merchandise, can be sold without advertisement. Good wine, ye'll say, needs no bush; but the quality of the wine must have been tasted. Over and above all, Mr. Hyams, it is not enough that the quality be good,—it must have been relished; for I need not tell a gentleman of your long experience, that the best of all sorts of new things, whether books or wines, do not often please at first: the taste of the public must be, in a manner, educated to enjoy them; and that's a process of time.' 'Your remarks are judicious—very, Mr. Wooden, very; and, to let you into the secret, I am not asking all these questions out of curiosity, nor for myself; but I have a friend, a young man of singular talent—' 'Was he famous at his university?' 'I cannot exactly answer that question; but he is able to have been so.' 'That's not enough: a young man, who has not had a name among his companions at the college, has no chance.' 'And yet, Mr. Wooden, how many authors of the highest fame have had no juvenile celebrity!—how many have had no renown till late in life!' 'Just so: when ye say late in life, ye only tell us how hard it is to climb into reputation. Nay, nay, Mr. Hyams, don't flatter your friend that he'll find the course smoother than those who have gone before: without friends and trumpeters, he must reckon on small gains. Early profits come of patronage in all professions: renown is begotten of time as well as merit.' 'But I thought the booksellers were now the patrons of authors.' 'So they are, after the authors have established themselves.' 'But it is in the beginning and outset that patrons are most needed.' 'Quite true: but surely, sir, ye would not expect merit to be patronised till it has made itself known;—ye would not expect a bookseller to patronise a bare lad of genius in an untimely manner. What have the booksellers to do with poets more than the butchers with lambs, or the poulterers with larks?' 'Do they put them to death?' 'That's very jocose, Mr. Hyams: but to come to the point; unless your friend have friends that can promulgate him, he'll do but little good. Nobody should be authors that have not a backing in men or money; all trades need capital, and those that have to live by their calling must dine sparely without it. It's no' the best books, but those that best sell, which reward their makers. I have heard of a cookery book, that was such a mine of wealth to the publisher, that a topping man of the Row used to call it the Iliad of cocks and hens; for, among other things, it was grand anent poultry.' Mr. Hyams saw it was needless to prolong the conversation; and, as the bottle was empty, he rose to come away. His host would fain have detained him to partake of another, but the tenour of the remarks had flattened his spirits, despite the wine."

Histoire de Napoleon.

During the last twenty years, Memoirs, Lives, and Histories of Napoleon have been incessantly pouring from the press; yet so great is the interest attached to all that regards that extraordinary individual, and so important have been the effects of his agency upon the great mass of society, that, notwithstanding all that has been already said and written, the theme appears to possess as much attraction for writers and readers as ever. The history of M. de Mordacque is one of the best digests we have seen of those great events, which, at the mention of the name of Napoleon, pass before the mind's eye in the shadowy dignity of departed grandeur. It is dedicated by the author to his children, and is written in an easy and correct style, with fewer marks of prejudice than disfigure the writings of so many, who have chosen the same subject as a vehicle for the manifestation of angry passions and political resentments. Bourrienne, we believe, has been the principal authority consulted; and this circumstance is in itself sufficient to impress the stamp of authenticity upon the work. As an introduction to French translation, we apprehend, it will be found exceedingly valuable to schools; and more especially so from the clear and judicious views the writer has taken of the true character of events, which, fatal in themselves to the true

interests of mankind, the vulgar admiration of every thing externally imposing invests with an unmerited lustre. There is rather too much invective, however, towards the close of the volume against M. de Bourmont, which, whether deserved or not, is, at any rate, misplaced. The long dissertation upon his imputed treachery is out of keeping with the character of an abridgement; and in this instance only, the author, by a display of strong personal feeling, forfeits the praise of good taste and impartial justice, which we can conscientiously bestow upon the other parts of the volume.

Melange. By Maun de la Voye.

This is a very extraordinary melange indeed. English blank verse and French lyrics from the same pen, neither characterized, it is true, by the stamp of great poetical genius, yet likely to be amusing enough to the circle for whose perusal the work is probably intended. There is nothing within it to demand a lengthened notice, and we shall merely observe, with respect to the former kind of composition, that the author has succeeded in subduing the disadvantages presented by the mechanical structure and peculiar cadences of this very difficult metre, to an extent, which to a foreigner we should have been inclined at once to pronounce impossible.

A Practical View of Ireland from the Period of the Union. By J. B. Bryan, Barrister-at-Law.

There is an old Scotch proverb, that "An ounce of mother wit is worth a pound of clergy," and we hold, after the like manner, that an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory; and, therefore, we delight in *practical* views of all sorts of subjects, and especially such a knotty one as Ireland. Now Mr. Butler Bryan's book is full of facts, and he has shown skill as well as industry in the collection and arrangement of his materials. His work is well calculated to afford satisfactory information as to the capabilities of Ireland, its statistical evils, and his opinion of the best mode of remedying them. The evils, in his view of the case, and we believe it to be very near the mark, flow principally from the neglect, or the rapaciousness of the proprietors of the land, who take no thought for the well-being of their tenants, and who grind the faces of the poor. His remedy is an organized system of permanent relief for paupers. He certainly appears to us successful in showing that Ireland can never compete with Great Britain in manufactures or in commerce without a legalized provision for the support of its poor; and he farther proves, that Ireland actually pays already quite as much, in proportion to her means, in support of a countless swarm of sturdy beggars, who do much mischief and no work, as England pays for her poor-law system. This part of the work is full of useful statistical information, and abounds in official documents, illustrations, and details, which cannot fail to render it a valuable manual to all who are concerned in promoting the public prosperity of Ireland. We shall conclude this very hasty and imperfect notice of so important a practical treatise as this of Mr. Bryan's, with a brief but pithy extract from Dr. Doyle's exhortation in favour of the introduction of poor-laws into his unhappy country:—

"You complain of rack-rents, and tithes, and want of employment, and of the ejection of poor tenants from their holdings. There is but one legal remedy for them, and that remedy is a *legal provision for the poor*. Let every man, therefore, who wishes that a competition for land should cease; let every man who desires to see the poor exempted from famine and disease; who desires to see the widow clothed, the orphan fed, and the stranger taken in; let every man who is sincerely anxious that the law of nature be not violated, but the law of Christ fulfilled, petition Parliament to enact a legal provision for our poor. Let every man who is sincere in his professions of desiring to see the income derived from the soil of Ireland expended within the country, in the improvement of that soil, and in the employment of a people to be supported as labourers that they may not be paupers; let every such man lay aside his doubts and fears, or schemes of personal profit to be realised from the life-blood of his fellow countrymen; let every such person petition Parliament for a legal provision for our poor."

We earnestly recommend Mr. Bryan's diligently compiled and excellent volume to the attention of every well wisher of Ireland.

Theological Library. No. II.—Consistency of Revelation with Itself and with Human Reason. By P. N. Shuttleworth, D.D. Warden of New College, Oxford.

Religious belief is certainly much more dependent on the will, and on a proper discipline of the affections, than worldly men, or scoffers, are ever willing to allow. We more than doubt that any man ever carefully examined the arguments for and against the credibility of revelation with a sincere anxiety to side with the truth, and thereby arrived at a deliberate, conscientious conviction that Christianity was a cunningly devised fable. The object of Dr. Shuttleworth's dissertation, which is written in that sober spirit of philosophical learning, and deep theological knowledge, which distinguishes all the productions of the same sound and eminent divine, is to do justice to the internal evidences of Christianity, by presenting them in a general and connected view, as integral portions of a great and complex, though harmonious system. Even the most firmly grounded (philosophical) faith, in this life, being established rather upon a balance between conflicting difficulties than upon positive demonstration, it follows that the wider we can make our intellectual range in examining the general system of Providence, the more we become familiarized with those astounding facts which form the basis of every possible theological theory, and the less we are, in consequence, disposed to be offended with what we find to be rather the result of an incurable defect in our own understandings, than a substantial refutation of our religious profession of faith. This much, at least, we are convinced, that every reader capable of following and apprehending the arguments of Dr. Shuttleworth, will find it not taken for granted, but fully proved, that sufficient evidence of the truth of Christianity is afforded the inquirer to satisfy

every purpose of effective moral probation, however inadequate it may be for the gratification of mere curiosity or speculative scepticism.

The Truth of Revelation Demonstrated.

This elegantly illustrated volume consists of an appeal to the reason in favour of the proofs of Christianity, founded chiefly on the evidence of existing monuments, sculptures, gems, coins, and medals. Dr. Walsh had already done much, in his valuable little work, towards illustrating the early history and progress of Christianity, chiefly in connexion with coins and medals of the Lower Empire. The present work embraces a more extensive field, and meets the infidel and sceptic on the wide arena of general modern science. The diligence and research of modern travellers, and the rapid strides which have been made in the knowledge of Oriental literature, during the last fifty years, have produced a prodigious accession to the corroborative evidences of the truth of revelation. The object of the work before us is to collect and to condense the scattered rays of this accumulated evidence from every practicable and accessible source. Among other topics, we observe, that those more recent discoveries in geology, which are thought to present discrepancies with the Mosaic history and chronology of the globe, are particularly animadverted upon. The simplest view of this subject appears to us to be, that the question no more bears upon the truth of Revelation than does the Newtonian theory of the planetary system. Divine inspiration was given to impart to us religious knowledge, not to instruct us in natural philosophy; and wherever subjects of natural philosophy, and not of religious belief or doctrine, are treated of in the Bible, we may conclude that the sacred penman was left to the use of his own reason and human knowledge, unaided by the guidance of the Holy Spirit. If this be admitted, it disembarrasses this part of the question of all difficulty at once.

Woman's Love, a Novel. By Mrs. Leman Grimstone. 3 vols.

This is an agreeable and graceful work, evidently the production of an amiable and accomplished woman, but with little of a striking or peculiar character to secure for it a reputation beyond the circle in which the authoress moves, and in which she doubtless possesses very considerable attractions. She evinces an ability for a better and higher work than the present. Her intentions are excellent.

Library of Entertaining Knowledge :— Vegetable Substances used for the Food of Man.

Among the numerous works lately published under the auspices of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, we know of none more creditable, both in its design and execution, to all engaged in its preparation, than this treatise upon esculent vegetable substances. From a slight consideration of the nature of the subject, it will be easily seen that no ordinary research and industry were requisite for the collection of the necessary materials. The labour, however, of the author has fully kept pace with the demand upon his exertions; scarcely a single authority of importance has been left unconsulted, and the quantity of information thus gained is so skilfully disposed, as to constitute the most satisfactory book that has yet appeared upon a branch of Botany deserving of the widest general attention, at one half of the price that might reasonably have been demanded. An enumeration of the heads, under which the several specific particulars are contained, may give some idea of the extensive character of the publication. The first part is devoted to Cerealia; and their numerous varieties cultivated in all parts of the habitable globe, form the subject of the six leading chapters. To these succeeds a comprehensive view of the history and culture of the potato, and other esculent roots. The leguminous, succulent, alliaceous, and acetarious vegetables; together with the spices, edible fungi, &c. occupy the remainder of the volume. Many woodcuts—an embellishment almost indispensably necessary to a treatise of this nature—give additional interest to the printed contents, which only need the addition of an index to leave the reader nothing farther to desire. No occupation, perhaps, has so efficacious a tendency to tranquillise the mind, and to supply an unexceptionable means of recruiting its energies, as inquiries into the constitution and arrangement of the various departments in the Vegetable Economy. To such studies the wisest and best of men have frequently retired from the anxieties and disappointments of more active life, and acknowledged, in seeking an acquaintance with the productions of the garden, a benefit far beyond what might have been anticipated from the employment of means apparently so simple. Every effort to promote, in the least degree, a taste for such pursuits, claims, from its mere intention, the commendation of all who are anxious for the diffusion of right and healthful feelings among mankind at large; and to the author of the present treatise, as well as to its publishers, the thanks of the community are justly due for another successful attempt to induce, by exhibiting its most striking effects, a familiarity with that delightful fund of knowledge connected with the culture of the ground; a knowledge which furnishes the great support of human existence at large, and has been enabled, by a merciful Providence, to convert the primeval sentence of toil and hardship into a widely-felt and acknowledged blessing. Few could rise from a perusal of the pages we are noticing without a very considerable addition to their stock of ideas—still fewer without a feeling of gratitude for the comprehensive view, contained within them, of the stores deposited in the prolific bosom of the Earth, for the sustenance of the myriads who throng its surface. Such a contemplation, to borrow an image from a beautiful fiction of ancient times, is as if the horn of Amalthea were present in sensible reality, and pouring its rich and inexhaustible stores at the feet of the privileged spectator.

History of the Peninsular War. By Robert Southey, LL.D. Vol. III.

We have elsewhere treated of Dr. Southey and his labours at some length. Although this is a

very extensive work and the concluding one of three thick quarto volumes, we must satisfy our readers and ourselves with a brief notice of its contents. It commences with the May of 1810, and terminates with the conclusion of the war and the restoration of King Ferdinand, of blessed memory. It is full of interest,—on we go from page to page, as if led by fiction, of battles, sieges, "hair-breadth escapes," gallant deeds, and horrors that make us shudder. The accomplished author writes with the graceful and easy pen he knows so well to use. We must give him credit for the honesty of purpose to which he lays claim in the following passage, although we must hesitate to admit that he has become an accurate, an impartial or an unprejudiced historian.

"My task is ended here; and if in the course of this long and faithful history it should seem that I have anywhere ceased to bear the ways of Providence in mind, or to have admitted a feeling, or given utterance to a thought inconsistent with glory to God in the highest, and good-will towards men, let the benevolent reader impute it to that inadvertence or inaccuracy of expression from which no diligence, however watchful, can always be secure; and as such let him forgive what, if I were conscious of it, I should not easily forgive in myself. *Laus Deo.*" Amen!

The Rectory of Valehead. By the Rev. R. W. Evans.

We rejoice to see that this touching and beautiful picture of a truly Christian family, engaged in the various avocations, the joys, the comforts, and the duties of a domestic life, has already reached a sixth edition. It is scarcely necessary for us to dwell upon the merits of a work thus stamped with the impress of public approbation, but to those among our readers who happen to be unacquainted with it, we may mention that the work, while breathing throughout a spirit of the most ardent and exalted piety, is perfectly free from either cant or affectation. The tone of the book is, indeed, everywhere solemn and decidedly religious, but it is written in simplicity and singleness of heart, distant alike from austerity of manner, and from the enthusiasm of a heated imagination. It abounds, too, in descriptions of natural scenery, vividly and faithfully drawn; and the prose is very frequently relieved by poetry of the same devout and contemplative cast. There is not much of actual quotation from Scripture, or of the direct didactic form, in the book; but religion is represented as becoming (that which in every sincere and well-taught Christian it must ever be) a pervading principle of the mind—"the ocean to the river of our thoughts"—towards which every action of our lives, and every feeling of our hearts, must be ultimately directed.

My Old Portfolio, or Tales and Sketches. By Henry Glassford Bell.

Mr. Bell has rummaged his Old Portfolio to some purpose. We have here a series of very excellent tales and sketches, many of which may be classed among the most successful specimens of what may be termed "the free-and-easy style." He appears to have written them without much thought or labour, and consequently gives his reader no very vast degree of trouble. We slip through page after page, always pleased, and never disappointed, and rarely stop to ask ourselves what Mr. Bell has been writing, or what we have been reading about. Yet if we have not gained much of information, we have had no inconsiderable amusement; and if he be satisfied with our praise, we are well satisfied with the contents of his Old Portfolio. It is evident, however, that it will be refilled with better stuff—he will trifle less, and think more. There is matter in him, matter of a higher order than that out of which have been produced Tales and Sketches—let him produce it in a better shape; he will find no difficulty in giving it thews and sinews — and he will hold a station in Literature to which he ought and may aspire.

Attila, a Tragedy, and other Poems.

The "other Poems" are better than "Attila," a tragedy. The Author evidently agrees with

> "That ancient sage philosopher
> Who had read Alexander Ross over,
> And swore the world, as he could prove,
> Was made of fighting and of love."

Love and murder constitute the staple of every tragedy, and here we have both in abundance; but there is no very particular mark or likelihood about "Attila."

The Death Summons; or the Rock of Martos. A Tragedy. By W. C. Wimberley.

Ferdinand the Fourth, King of Castile and Leon, was surnamed "the Summoned," from the circumstance of having ordered for execution two brothers, named Carvajal, on suspicion of their having assassinated Benavides, a courtier high in the King's favour. The Carvajals were hurled down the rock of Martos accordingly, but died protesting their own innocence, and summoning the King to answer their appeal within thirty days before the tribunal of God himself. Ferdinand speedily sickened and died. This is, in few words, the main feature of Mr. Wimberley's plot. The story is forcibly and clearly developed, and the language energetic and harmonious.

THE DRAMA.

The month has produced only one novelty calling for detailed remark; but that is more worthy of attention, in various points of view, than anything of the kind that has been produced since the "Virginius" of the same writer. "The Hunchback" is a play that would have attracted notice, and preserved itself from oblivion, even if it had been written during the Elizabethan era of our drama; and, with the single exception of the tragedy named above, we do not know that this can be said, with truth, of any other drama that any living writer has produced. Not that Mr. Knowles has hitherto shown himself capable of constructing such dramas as that day has left to us, yet he has all the qualities requisite for so doing—except one. He has, if we may so speak, the *faculties*, but not the *power*—he has the materials within him, but not the art of bringing them out. His plays have passion, but it does not burst forth of itself—it is doled out by rule and measurement. His characters are constructed—hewn out—built up—not delineated. His poetry *is* poetry, but it is not a springing garden, but a *hortus siccus*—not a welling stream flowing at "its own sweet will," but a forced-up fountain falling back coldly into the cold marble basin whence it arose. Even his language, and the rhyme of his verse, partake of this dry and mechanical character; they are hard, adust, untuneable. We have heard it noticed as a remarkable proof of merit in Mr. Knowles, that he has never studied, or even read, the poets whom he so much resembles—resembles in spirit at least, if not in form. We know not how true this may be—but if it be true, we look upon it as anything but a merit, and, moreover, as fully sufficient to account for the deficiencies which we have just pointed out in Mr. Knowles' general style. The dramatists of Elizabeth's day did not become what they were by eschewing, but by reading and admiring, and pondering over, and loving, each other. It is true a dramatic poet is not to be made by reading dramatic poetry; but it is equally true that a great dramatic poet is not to be made *without* that process—if not as a matter of formal study, at least as a matter of love and of delight. In a word, if Mr. Knowles were a less original writer than he is, he would be an infinitely more valuable one.

But it is more than time that we attend to the new production which has been the immediate occasion of these remarks.

"The Hunchback," which was produced at Covent Garden, on Thursday, the 5th of April, is, in many respects, a remarkable work; in point of strength and variety of dramatic interest, the developement of character, and the stir and display of passion, it is the *most* remarkable that this writer has yet produced; but not, we imagine, comparable to what he might, to what, indeed, he *must* produce, if he would put himself through that course of dramatic study at which we have hinted above.

The scene is laid about the time of Charles I. Master *Walter* is a wealthy citizen, who, shortly after the opening of the play, discovers himself to be the rightful possessor of the Peerage of Rochdale; and he uses his knowledge and his power to make trial of his fair daughter, *Julia*, whom he has brought up in absolute seclusion from the world, and even from the knowledge that HE, Master Walter, *is* her father—being urged to the latter course by the fear that his mis-shapen form may mar the affections of his child, if she knows that she *is* his child, before the temper of her mind and character have been duly tried and fixed. Before his discovery of his claim to the Earldom, he has sought and found for her a fitting suitor, in the person of *Sir Thomas Clifford*, whom she sees, loves, and joyfully accepts while a simple country maiden, but whom, on being tried and tempted by the gaieties of a town life, she falls off from for a time, only to return to her allegiance with more strength and depth of affection than ever, when *he* has become disgusted with her levities, and has, on *his* part, renounced *her*. At this juncture, and while her woman's pride is smarting under the slight of being rejected by the man she still loves, the supposed Earl of Rochdale offers her his hand, which she had once refused, but which she now desperately accepts, and then as desperately dreads the consummation of her hasty and wilful act—her father all the while watching over and directing the course of events to that happy consummation to which *he* alone is capable of guiding them.

Out of these materials, although, as we conjecture, hastily put together, and, as we must consider, somewhat crudely and indistinctly developed, a drama has been constructed that is full of intense interest, and that of the most natural and valuable kind, and unmixed too with a single touch of that "baser matter," (of *mere* excitement or mere appeals to the curiosity,) which, in fact, form the staple commodity of the modern English drama. With reference to the somewhat violent change which occurs in each part of the character of Julia, we shall copy (because, though loosely expressed, we think them just in the main) the following remarks from a weekly contemporary—"The Court Journal."

"It is a shallow criticism to accuse her sudden change,—from a devoted attach-

ment to a country life, to a mad appetite for that of the town,—of being too violent to be natural: it is *because* it is violent that it is natural. Had she been duly wedded to the first, in heart and soul, she would not at all, much less not suddenly and at once, have fallen off from it to the second; it was the fondness of custom, not the force of passion. Those women (we speak not of men,) who have known but one mode of life, like those who have seen but one man, cannot *love* that one. Whether they will love the first, having tried the second, depends on character and temperament; but *till* they have seen more than one, they cannot love *any*. In the first scenes she loves Clifford just as she loved a country life, because she had seen no other, and she falls off from *him* as readily and as suddenly as she did from *it*. But observe the force and depth of her passion for him afterwards, when she had (unconsciously, perhaps, but not the less scrupulously,) compared him with others, weighed him in the infallible balance of a woman's judgment as to personal worth, and found all others wanting." These remarks are just, but they would not have been necessary had there not been a great defect in the *developement* of the points of character to which they refer. We see Julia, in the first act, devoted to a country life, and, without any the slightest preparation for, or expectation of it, we find her in the second still more devoted, not merely to a town life, but to all the most heartless features of it. Here is no "developement" at all, but a blank change: it is *jumping* to a conclusion which, however natural, is never arrived at after this fashion. This is the main fault in the detail of the drama. Another, and the *only* other that is of sufficient importance to claim separate notice, is the obscurity that hangs over the projects of Walter, in connection with the re-introduction of Clifford in the two last acts. We shall not, however, quarrel with an arrangement which gives us two among the most admirable scenes that the recent English drama can boast, and this no less in relation to the construction than the performance of them. The scene between Julia and Clifford, when the latter comes to her as the (supposed) secretary of the Earl of Rochdale, (now the accepted suitor of Julia,) and the subsequent scene between Master Walter and Julia, when she abjures the coming nuptials, and calls upon him to save her from the perdition that is linked with them, are admirably conceived, and nobly executed; and the interest excited by them, while it is as pure and legitimate as any connected with the drama, is as intense as if it were *not* legitimate; for we have no hesitation in admitting that at least as active a *momentary* dramatic interest may be excited on the stage, (and with a tithe of the talent,) by "foul" means as by fair,—the difference being that in the one case the result is unmixed mischief, in the other unmixed good,—that the one draught is a balm, the other a poison.

With respect to the other chief characters connected with the serious part of the play, that of Master Walter, though a sketch merely, is a powerful and a true one, and accordingly it commands a remarkable degree of attention and interest, considering its slight degree of developement; and that of Clifford, though still more slight, is perfectly consistent and coherent, and consequently produces an impression as lasting as it is distinct. We must not take leave of this drama without referring, with almost unmingled praise, to the under-plot, which interposes a lightness and variety between the graver parts. It is that of two cousins, man and maid, who, howbeit they love each other with all their hearts, (the phrase may pass, for, after all, the human heart is made of flesh;) but who would stand a poor chance of coming together if "the weaker vessel" were not, in this instance, also the stronger. The way in which the arch and lively Helen, finding that she is not likely to *suffer* love, contrives to *make* it, and with entire success too, is highly clever and amusing, and the more so that it touches on the very verge of conventional propriety, without for a moment passing it.

We have left ourselves but little space to speak of the admirable manner in which this play was acted in its three principal parts. Miss Kemble's *Julia* was a noble, and at the same time a most touching performance; noble in the sustained energy of its passion in some of the scenes, and touching in the pure depths of its pathos in others. Her exclamation (in the scene with Master Walter,) of "*Do it!*" with reference to the breaking off the hated match with the Earl, was the most remarkable instance of the first; and her cry—half fond, half froward and impatient—of "Clifford, is it you?" was an exquisite example of the other.

But the great novelty of the night was the acting of Mr. Knowles himself, in the character of *Master Walter*; and we are most gratified in being able to agree with all the praise, and but little, if any, of the censure, which have been bestowed upon his performance. It was in many parts the most *natural* that we remember to have seen on the *English* stage: it was in some parts vigorous, and even dignified, and it was intellectual and original in all. We speak of the mellowed performance, not that of the first night, in which the actor commenced under an erroneous impression as to the effect and capability of his physical powers with reference to the locality on which they were to be employed.

Finally, Mr. Kemble's Clifford was a delightful specimen of graceful and gentlemanly propriety; and Miss Taylor's Helen, though greatly overdone, was full of sterling comic humour and vivacity.

The Easter piece at each house has been produced with entire success, and with a considerable share of desert in both instances. That of Covent Garden is decidedly the best; but both are well enough adapted to their temporary purpose of gratifying the *eyesight* of those who are either too young or too far off to be "capable" of exercising any other faculty on these holiday occasions. Some of the scenery of both is splendid, but we miss the master-hand of him who can alone make it more than splendid.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Summer Fête, a Poem, with Songs. By Thomas Moore, Esq.

This last poetical production of our great lyric poet is very aptly and happily inscribed to Mrs. Norton. When we call to mind how much both Music and Poetry are indebted to Thomas Moore, we hail with feelings of increased pleasure any new effort of his genius in the field where his greatness originated. Had the author of the Irish Melodies and "Lalla Rookh" never wandered from the sweet paths of Poesy—never essayed to triumph in Prose—or record, what in many instances would have been better unrecorded—his fame would have stood upon a firmer basis. If ever there existed a poet who could "add perfume to the violet," and melody to the song of the nightingale, it is the author of "The Summer Fête;" and if his flowers are not as fragrant as in former years—if the warblings of his lute be less tender and eloquent than heretofore, it is because he has failed to cultivate the one and neglected the other. We would not have it so—we would see the poet as we do now, calling back the gay and happy days of our youth by the magic of his music, so that, by the power of his song, Time may be robbed of his dominion.

The musical compositions introduced are eleven in number, and sufficiently varied to suit the grave and the gay. Our favourites are, first, "Array thee, Love!" music, as well as words, by Moore; and nothing can be more exquisite than his playful, except it be his tender, ballads. "The Waltz Duet;"—"On one of those Sweet Nights;" and "Oh! where art thou Dreaming?" "Who'll Buy?" is a clever song, but it ought to be sung by a clever person, inasmuch as to be effective, it must be given with great expression. "Our Home is on the Sea," is a feeble trio, into which no three singers could infuse spirit. We are the more astonished at this tameness of music, when we read the animated poetry. What has Mr. Bishop been doing lately?

We do not mean to analyze the poem, but advise our readers to purchase it immediately; assuring them—our fair friends especially—it will form an exquisite addition to their bookcase or music-stand.

Songs of Captivity. Written by Mrs. Hemans, and composed by her Sister.

What an exquisite union!—Mrs. Hemans and her Sister! It perfectly disarms criticism; but it gives us honest pleasure to say that there is no necessity for courtesy, for both poetry and music are beautiful. We have never met with occasional sharps and flats so judiciously, so effectively introduced, as in the pathetic passages of "The Alpine Horn:" the word "mournfully" comes like a wail—

"A wild, shrill, wailing tone,"

upon the ear. And again, in "The Brothers' Dirge," how touching the little *appasionato* movement—

"But thou—but thou, my brother!
Thy life-drops flowed for me—
Would I were with thee in thy rest,
Young sleeper of the sea!"

This is rendered still more effective by the spirited manner in which the song commences. We like it, however, better transposed into three flats, than when played in its original key, four sharps, which, unless accompanied by a rich, mellow voice, is very *sharp* indeed.

"O, ye Voices!" puts us somewhat in mind of "O, ye Dead!" though it is by no means an imitation. The collection concludes most appropriately with "The Song of Hope," itself concluded by a spirit-stirring chorus. Indeed we have never met with six more delightful songs than those produced by these delightful sisters. It is pleasant to know that two such women are so employed—they set a fine example of harmony in every sense of the word; and every body loving music ought to purchase the "Songs of Captivity" forthwith.

Select Airs from "Preciosa:" arranged for the Piano-forte, by Ferdinand C. Panormo.

We are glad to have an opportunity of speaking of Panormo, not only with reference to the Preciosa airs, which are arranged with his usual skill and talent, but because it brings to our remembrance so much of what is good and excellent in composition. He has the happy art of adapting his style to the melodies he harmonizes, be they of Italy, of Germany, of Scotland, or of Ireland; and of producing an effect that few arrangers have ever aimed at, much less succeeded in.

The airs now under our consideration are sufficiently simple for the generality of drawing-room, and even juvenile players, and are quite free from that straining and painful execution by which his early compositions are generally characterised;—himself a most powerful and extraordinary performer, he had little mercy for the fingers of others; but that very defect, if defect it can be called, rendered his music more valuable to those who desire to be something better than players of waltzes and quadrilles.

Songs of the Seasons. The Music by the Author of "The Musical Illustrations of the Waverley Novels."

Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, are characterized in this graceful collection by pleasing and appropriate airs. The sudden change from one flat to the key of D major in "Autumn," is, to our taste, abrupt—but it was evidently done to give due effect to the poetry. "True Hearts! the time is cheery" pleases us the best of any—there is a joyous spirit in it truly inspiring.

Barcarola, a due Voci Musica del Signor Mo Vaccaj.

A great many persons, possessing a moderate knowledge of music, are deterred from attempting Italian compositions by their extreme difficulty—it has been our privilege to hear many of Signor Mo Vaccaj's Duos and Coros, and we have been much pleased by their melody and arrangement.

Parochial Psalmody—Sacred Melodies. Arranged by John Goss, Organist of Saint Luke's, Chelsea.

Two small pocket-volumes, well worthy the possession of all who cultivate sweet and holy psalmody; the first contains 150 psalm tunes, besides hymns, responses, and chants; the second, some of the best music of Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, and other eminent composers—in fact, sixty-seven beautiful melodies—and each of these miniature music-books to be had for the small sum of six shillings!—it is quite wonderful. The little volumes are tastefully got up, and the print is exceedingly distinct and clear.

FINE ARTS.

NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

There is ample room for this society, and we trust it will prosper. In no class of art have British artists made so much progress during the last twelve or fifteen years. It is not therefore either just or expedient that the Society in Pall Mall East, consisting of some twenty exhibitors, should have the harvest all to themselves. The New Society have commenced well—under the highest patronage in the kingdom; let them be active and industrious, and they will soon acquire as beneficial a reputation as that enjoyed by their successful predecessors. They state in their address that "the formation of this Institution has arisen out of the natural progress of Society towards a higher degree of refinement, and also out of the great necessity that was found to exist for extending the means by which men of talent may have a fair opportunity of exhibiting their Works to advantage, and thus be enabled to share in that patronage so liberally bestowed on this branch of the Fine Arts."

* * * * *

"It is, therefore, solely by the talents displayed in his Works, that the Artist can claim any preference—and that the unfriended man of merit, who is unknown to the Public, will receive equal attention, and will have a fair opportunity of publicly displaying his Works without any restraint, except such as reason, good feeling, and impartial justice require."

The first Exhibition has been opened at No. 16, Old Bond Street, and consists of 330 drawings—we did not expect that all would be of high excellence, and consequently were not disappointed. The collection was, however, better than we had anticipated, and does great credit to the members by whom it has been formed. If they improve as they ought, we shall within a very few years find it scarcely second to any exhibition in the metropolis. As it is, it will succeed in attracting all who can appreciate so interesting a branch of art, and we venture to assert that few will be dissatisfied.

The more successful of the exhibitors are Mr. Powell, Mr. G. S. Shepherd, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Fuge, Mr. Bentley, Mr. T. Boys, Mr. Derby, Mr. Parris, Mr. Knight, Mr. Patten, Miss Corbaux, Mr. Rochard, Mr. Stark, Mr. Uwins, Mr. Wageman, Mrs. Withers, &c.—many of these names are but partially known to us. We have met them elsewhere, but under circumstances by no means favourable to their talents. Here they have the advantage of room and light—matters to which they have been altogether unaccustomed.

Our space will not permit us to enter into a detailed criticism. We must content ourselves with recommending the society to the patronage of the public, which they well deserve and will amply repay.

EGYPTIAN HALL.

HAYDON'S PAINTING OF XENOPHON.

Mr. Haydon has produced a fine work. It sustains his reputation, and that is much. It is, however, but an episode in the story of the retreat of the ten thousand, but as far as he has desired to tell it, he has told it well. It is in the background of the picture that the wearied warriors behold "the sea—the sea." In the foreground we have the aged men and the tender women who hear the sound that gives them freedom. The group is happily conceived, and executed with that matured skill and accurate

knowledge of his profession for which the painter has been so eminently distinguished. His picture of "the Mock Election," and a variety of smaller works are exhibited with it. An hour spent in the room will be spent both agreeably and profitably.

THE CLARENCE VASE.

Under the same roof, is now exhibited the Clarence Vase. It is seen to greater advantage here than at the Queen's Bazaar. We can scarcely convey an idea of its peculiar and striking character; but our readers will form some notion of its magnificence when we refer them to those tales of Eastern and magical splendour of which we read in our youth to dream of ever after. The inventors are, we understand, about to introduce the plan into vases of a size more easy of access—to form them into ornaments for the drawing-room, lamps, and chandeliers for halls, &c.; and if the designs be as tasteful as the execution is brilliant, they cannot fail to succeed in procuring for their copies "a wide circulation."

[In the Egyptian Hall there is also another extraordinary exhibition, that puzzles the public not a little. It is that of a boy who professes to *see* every thing blindfolded and with his back towards the object. He is called the double-sighted Scotch youth. "Any one present," says the printed bill, "may write names or figures *ad libitum*, and he will instantly pronounce the same, and tell the name of each figure separately, and their value together. A piece or pieces of money, keys, or trinkets of any description may be produced by any of the company, and he will instantly tell how many there are—whether composed of gold, silver, brass, or copper; the date and value of the coins, and describe every other article very minutely, even should there appear a spot upon them. He will also describe the dress of any persons, and in what position they sit or stand." Certainly "Master Louis Gordon Mac Kean" is a prodigy, and we recommend our readers to see him and try to discover his secret, or rather his father's secret, for he, of course, communicates with the boy, in some way or other, although we have failed to ascertain how.]

FINE ARTS—PUBLICATIONS.

The Departure of the Israelites from Egypt. Painted by David Roberts; engraved by J. P. Quilley.

This is a magnificent print, worthy to accompany the Belshazzar's Feast, to which it is intended as a companion. We have long been admirers of Mr. Roberts; he is a fine painter; there is *soul* in his designs, and he is a complete master of his pencil. In this picture, however, he has aimed at a more ambitious style than is his wont, and he has succeeded. The splendours of Egyptian architecture, the tens of thousands of the Israelites departing from the "house of bondage" with the borrowed jewels and gold of their oppressors, form together a gorgeous work, on which we may look again and again unwearied. It is the creation of a highly gifted mind, finished with minute care in its details, yet as a whole most effective. Mr. Quilley has proved an able assistant to the painter. The engraving, in mezzotinto, is excellent.

The School in Repose; engraved in mezzotinto by J. Arnold from a drawing by H. Richter.

This print is intended as a companion to "the School in an Uproar," by the same artist, but the engraver has not done justice to Mr. Richter's work. It is a failure, although sufficient of humour and character remains to procure for it an extensive sale among those who possess the print with which it is meant to be associated, and which was one of the most popular of modern publications. "The School in Repose" represents a village school-mistress asleep, while her pupils are playing all manner of pranks around her easy chair—rude but merry-hearted tomboys are they all—even to the one who bears the birch and wears the fool's cap in the corner, and laughs while she cries.

Bonnington's Fishing Boats.

Another fine specimen of the works of an admirable artist, who died upon the very threshold of the Temple of Fame, yet not until he had made good his claim to a niche within it.* This is a delicious print and is engraved in a manner highly creditable to Mr. Quilly, who in this difficult department of his profession is unequalled.

* A selection from the works of another artist, to whom the sentiment equally applies, is announced for publication. A volume of engravings from the paintings of Liverseege will shortly appear.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

A communication was read at a recent meeting from Captain W. F. W. Owen, on the Maldiva Islands, in the Indian Ocean. Captain Owen's paper may be considered as a supplement to Captain Horsburgh's, which was read at the preceding meeting, on the same subject. After adverting to our ignorance of these islands, which, consequently, are much dreaded by navigators, Captain Owen gives an extensive account of them, taken from a scarce work, published in

Paris in 1679. Captain Owen describes the method of taking the Cowrie shell, which is used as a substitute for money in Africa, and is found plentifully. The process consists in tying the branches and leaves of the cocoa-nut tree in bundles, which are used by the natives as floats. These people provide themselves with small lines baited at every five or six inches with a piece of meat. The shell-fish swallows the bait, and great numbers of them are hauled up at a time. When the natives have taken a sufficient quantity, they proceed to land and bury the shells in the ground, by which means the fish rot out of them. They are then washed and become an article of trade, much esteemed in consequence of their not soiling the hands like metal. Captain Owen also mentioned in his paper the method adopted by the natives of obtaining the coral from the bottom at great depths. For this purpose a species of wood is found on the island, which is lighter than cork. The block of coral being selected, a rope is made fast to it by the natives, who are expert divers; they then have no difficulty in sinking pieces of this wood and fastening them to the block. When they believe there is sufficient, they loosen the block by means of the rope, and the wood floats it to the surface. In this manner the harbour of St. Mary's, at Madagascar, was much improved by the French.

The island of Diego Garcia, which is the southernmost of the Maldivas, was also noticed by Captain Owen as being the place of banishment used by the French at the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon. The Maldiva islands are generally well wooded, and abound with fresh water. The derivation of their name is from two words in the Malabar language, one of which, *Mal*, signifies a thousand, and the other, *Diva*, signifies an island.

There has been also read at this society a memoir on the "Progress of Discovery in the Interior of Australia," compiled under the authority of Lord Goderich, by A. Cunningham, Esq., from original documents in the Colonial Office; and forwarded, with a map and letter, from R. W. Hay, Esq., placing it at the Society's disposal.

Mr. Cunningham begins by remarking on the comparatively little interest which has been always taken in researches in Australia, compared to what has been excited by geographical investigation in other parts of the world; and in consequence of this, he considers that less, perhaps, has been really effected, and more remains still to be done here, than might be presumed, considering the length of time that the principal coasts have been occupied by British settlers. Twenty-five years passed away before the Blue Mountains, immediately behind the colony of New South Wales, were traversed; and even the impulse of severe distress from prolonged drought, seemed necessary to accomplish the object. A variety of expeditions have been since then fitted out, in some of which Mr. Cunningham himself took a part; and the success has been various, and on the whole satisfactory. Still, however, the progress made is relatively inconsiderable, and a vast extent of interior yet remains to excite the curiosity and stimulate the enterprise of future adventurers.

It was in 1813 that the successful enterprise which marks the commencement of inland discovery in Australia took place. The individuals engaged in it were Messrs. Blaxland, Wentworth, and Lawson; their great object being, if possible, to discover new pastures for the cattle of the colony, the supplies for which were entirely burnt up in the known plains. They ascended the mountains near the Grose River (a tributary of the Hawkesbury), and by steadily following its windings, and availing themselves of every facility furnished by the ravines traversed by it, they at last accomplished their purpose, penetrating to a point twenty-five miles west of the Nepean River, when the Bathurst Downs were seen to spread out along the base of the mountains. Want of provisions obliged them now to return; but their course was followed up by Mr. Evans, the government surveyor; and in the following year a practicable road was even cut to these plains by convict labour; great additional resources being thus obtained for the colony, and the rivers Lachlan and Macquarrie being progressively discovered.

The next considerable expedition took place in 1817, under the late Mr. Oxley, then surveyor-general, joined, among others, by Mr. Cunningham himself, just arrived in the colony as king's botanist. The first object was to trace the course of the Lachlan, which, it was hoped, might be found to join the Macquarrie at some distance, and form with it a considerable stream. But this expectation was not verified; this river, on the contrary, being found to lose itself in about long. 144 deg. 30 min. E., and without receiving a single tributary along its whole course, in a vast swampy plain, not raised above 250 feet above the level of the sea, and bearing evident marks of being frequently overflowed. From this point, then, Mr. Oxley commenced his return, little thinking that twenty miles more to the south-west he would have found another river, the Morrumbudgee, since ascertained to drain the Lachlan marshes in its progress to the sea at Spencer's gulf; and directed his steps to the eastward, with a view to re-cross the Lachlan, and gain the Macquarrie, to ascertain the direction of its

course. After six days' severe exertion, he accomplished the former purpose; the second was also successfully obtained soon after; and, though now obliged to return, the great width and depth of the Macquarrie where thus cut, and its steady progress to the north-west, gave great hopes that, on some future occasion, it would be found to realise the expectation, then at its height, of discovering a navigable river communication, across the whole continent, with the Indian ocean. The following year, however, extinguished this also. The Macquarrie was then found equally to lose itself in an extensive marsh; and the chief result of these two expeditions was thus, the discovery of the great extent of the Bathurst, Liverpool, and other plains, which skirt the western base of the Blue Mountains in a northerly direction.

From 1819 to 1823 the chief researches were made to the southward; and the line of mountains being then also passed, the Morrumbudgee, and the fine plains called the Brisbane Downs, which it waters, were successively examined. In 1824 Messrs. Hovell and Hume, two enterprising agriculturists, determined also, at their own expense, to endeavour to penetrate from Argyle, in New South Wales, south-west to the shores of Bass's Straits; and after sustaining and overcoming great hardships and difficulties, they effected their purpose, and came out at Port Philip. Their return was along a more westerly, and, consequently, lower line, and was not, therefore, so fatiguing as their outward course. It still farther, however, added to the knowledge previously gained of this south-east nook of Australia.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

The third annual general court of this Institution has been held, under the presidency of the Visitor, his Grace of Canterbury, supported by the Marquis of Bute, the Lords Bexley and Henley, the Bishops of London, Bangor, Chichester, and Lichfield, Sirs R. H. Inglis, J. Langham, C. Price, and many others of its patrons. The report presented by the Council afforded a gratifying instance of what may be accomplished, with even small means, when cautiously and judiciously applied. In spite of a defalcation in the resources originally calculated upon, not very creditable to the good faith of the defaulters, and which amounts to so large a sum as 13,000*l*. the College has been brought into active and useful operation; nor could a better proof of this be found than in the fact stated in the report, that since its opening in the month of October last, more than seven hundred pupils have been entered upon its books, for general education or partial tuition. In this number are included about 140 students, who were pupils of the professors in other establishments. Assuming, even, that no accession of numbers should be made between the present time and the close of the Easter term, it was gratifying to hear it stated by the Council that the expenditure for the first year was not likely to exceed the probable revenue by any sum of consequence: this is a promising feature in the outset of such an institution. The completion of the river front, which forms, in fact, the purchase-money of the site, and has been delayed under a resolution of a former general court, was earnestly recommended by the report, in order that the proprietary may fulfil their engagement with the Crown, complete one of the finest buildings of the metropolis, and provide a suitable residence for the Principal, whose constant presence within the College must obviously be attended with the best effects. It is a singular coincidence that the sum of which the College is deprived by the defalcation alluded to, would, within a very few hundred pounds, have provided the means of effecting this indispensable object. We cannot, however, doubt that the appeal which the Court has, in consequence of such defalcation, resolved upon making forthwith, will be cheerfully, promptly, and liberally answered; and the names of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis of Bute, Lords Henley and Bexley, several dignitaries of the Church, and others, were mentioned, as having been already set down to new and liberal donations in the book of subscriptions which was opened in the room.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Professor Ritchie having given, in a former lecture, the experimental proofs of his theory of the galvanic battery, proceeded to illustrate by experiment his investigations on the conduction of voltaic electricity by different bodies, and the temperature and other peculiarities exhibited by water and metallic solutions when employed for this purpose. He conceived that the phenomena of electro-magnetism and voltaic electricity might be accounted for, without the consideration of circulations or currents, merely by supposition of electrical polarity possessed by the molecules of the conducting bodies. He proved, by experiment, that all the different conductors hitherto tried by him gave the same electro-magnetic result when transmitting the same quantity of voltaic electricity, and deflected the magnetic needle in an equal degree when their respective axes of conduction were at the same distance from it. Water contained in a glass cylinder of any diameter, being made the conductor in a galvanic apparatus, was found to produce the same deflection of a needle as wire employed under similar circumstances; and when charcoal or water

was made the conductor, rotation round the pole of a magnet was found to result in the same manner as when wire, originally used by Mr. Faraday when he first made this celebrated experiment, was employed. The most interesting of these experiments of Professor Ritchie, was that in which the rotation of water alone was effected, while the vessel itself remained fixed. The water was contained in a hollow double cylinder of glass, and on being made the conductor of the voltaic electricity, was observed, by means of a floating vane, to revolve in a regular vortex, changing its direction as the poles of the battery were alternately reversed. When pure water, in a vessel with three compartments, was made the conductor, the temperature was found to be higher in the positive than in the negative end, and considerably higher than either in the middle compartment. With metallic solutions, the contrary was ascertained to take place, the temperature depending upon the specific heats as disengaged at respective poles.

Mr. Bell read a paper on the recent important discoveries of Ehrenberg, relating to the structure, organization, and habits of the animalculæ classed under the term *Infusoria*. These are microscopic animals, discovered in water, vinegar, &c. They appear to subsist by the decomposition of water, and are conjectured ultimately to assume the winged state, although invisible; but they are considered in various points of view by different naturalists. Ehrenberg, by feeding them with very pure coloured substances, as indigo, carmine, and such like, could trace the existence of mouths, stomachs, intestines, &c. drawings and enlarged representations of which were referred to by Mr. Bell in the course of his remarks. These animals are bi-sexual, and propagate by subdivision, by offsets or buds, and by eggs. They have been arranged in two principal divisions or classes, namely, *Polygastrea*, having many stomachs, and *Rotatoria*, which have but one stomach, and include the wheel animalculæ. Mr. Bell expressed his opinion, that the respiration of the *Infusoria*, in one class at least, was carried on by means of the ciliary rotatory organs, which so eminently characterise them.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

At a recent meeting of this Society was displayed a magnificent collection of Roman sepulchral remains, exhibited by Mr. Gage, by permission of Viscount Maynard. They were found on opening three barrows on his Lordship's estate at Bartlow Hills, in the parish of Ashton in Essex, and consisted of glass bottles of various shapes and sizes, two containing burnt human bones; one of which, capable of holding about two gallons, was half filled with a lightish brown liquor; and on the top of the bones in the latter bottle, were a small gold ring and a coin of the Emperor Hadrian; two iron lamps; several pieces of red ware; a wooden cup formed of staves, which had been hooped together—but the bronze hoops and handle had decayed and fallen to pieces, while the wood remained perfect; locks, and various other miscellaneous articles. In one of the barrows had been deposited a large wooden chest, which had decayed, but the spike-nails and iron bands were preserved. In another barrow, some of the most perfect of the glass bottles, &c. were in a brick tomb or bustum. These were accompanied by a very learned and interesting paper from Mr. Gage, describing the articles, and giving an account of their discovery, with a report from Mr. Faraday on analyzing the contents of the bottles, and referring to various past discoveries in different parts of England. There are three large barrows as yet unexplored in the immediate neighbourhood of those opened, which it is hoped Lord Maynard will also have examined.

WESTERN LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

Introductory Lecture on Languages by M. Tasistro.

Among the novelties presented to us by M. Tasistro in his lecture on languages, his own command of the English tongue was not the least remarkable. Indeed, such was his perfect mastery over it, that no one of his auditory could recognise him as a Foreigner, had he not stated the fact that to Italy he owed his birth and education. Thus it was at once peculiarly gratifying and surprising to see a perfect stranger in the land examining and appreciating the intrinsic merits of our British Classics with a judgment and feeling as critical and enthusiastic, as his acquaintance with our literature appears to us to be remarkable.

There are now-a-days so many obstructions thrown across the path of men of real talent in M. Tasistro's profession, by swarms of pretenders who crowd its walks for want of more suitable employment; the world so often conspires to squander praises on individuals who have no manner of claim to popular consideration, that we feel it due to M. Tasistro to state, we do not think we overrate his abilities in the least by saying, that he has not only evinced the greatest capacity as a professor of languages, literature, and elocution, but that he has developed abilities for soaring much higher than the humble walk to which he at present devotes his labours and attainments. In the course of his brief lecture at the Western Institution, he gave convincing proofs of his

having derived considerable advantages from the doctrines of our most distinguished philosophers.

Satirical criticism, when it leads to rectify error and improve the judgment, is not less valuable than legitimate. We were therefore well pleased to hear M. Tasistro's pointed and judicious exposé of the prolix and slovenly modes that have hitherto prevailed for communicating a knowledge of modern languages.

The objects of all public lecturers are to instruct, please, and interest—if M. Tasistro's immediate reputation depended on success in these points, he has most happily accomplished his purpose by blending them together. This was achieved through the agency of numerous and very appropriate anecdotes that at once enlivened M. Tasistro's lecture, and obtained for him well-merited applause. While enumerating the great and various benefits which a sound and comprehensive knowledge of modern languages could not fail to bestow on all classes, and in all situations of life, both at home and abroad, we were particularly gratified by the lecturer's assurance that their *domestic* study might be easily rendered subservient to their full and perfect attainment. We are the more inclined to credit this assertion, from the fact we have stated of his own proficiency in the English language, and his apparent adoption of all our natural tastes, and even prejudices.

We have dwelt somewhat on the merits of this accomplished Foreigner, because we understand him to be a gentleman in every respect deserving of patronage and success. We hope that ample encouragement will speedily attend and reward acquirements and industry so rare and valuable.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. F. Hawkins, the registrar, read a paper, communicated by Dr. Latham, "on the use of opium in fever." The author stated, that there are certain forms of fever in which the affection of the sensorium greatly outruns and is wholly disproportionate to that of the blood-vessels. He described these forms of attack with considerable minuteness, and stated that they are incident, not so much to the sound and vigorous as to those whose nervous systems have been impaired and shattered by their previous life, whether passed in the strife of politics, amidst the anxieties of mercantile gambling, or under the wear and tear of hard professional toil; but to the same condition, also, the lowest and meanest of mankind may be brought by their cares, and hardships, and privations—and there is no cause which produces this state so frequently as intemperance. The author particularly recommended that the nature of each person's disease should be considered with a reference to his previous habits and state of health. The form of fever which he described is distinguished by wakefulness, and sometimes by delirium; which symptoms can only, he thinks, be subdued by opium; but opiates must be administered in much smaller doses than would be necessary if the patient were suffering from the same symptoms, and *not* affected with fever. In these cases he thinks that life may often be saved by the dexterous use of opium, when it would be lost inevitably without it.

VARIETIES.

Poor Laws Commissions.—The Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for inquiring into the administration of the Poor Laws are—the Right Rev. the Bishops of London and Chester, the Right Hon. William Sturges Bourne, Nassau William Senior, Henry Gawler, Walter Coulson, and James Irwill, Esquires, and the Rev. Henry Bishop. The Commissioners are authorised, or any two or more of them, to call before them such persons as they shall judge necessary, for the purpose of making a diligent and full inquiry into the practical operation of the laws for the relief of the poor in England and Wales, and into the manner in which those laws are administered, and to take the examinations of such persons on oath; also to cause the ministers, churchwardens, overseers of the poor, and other parish officers in the several parishes of England and Wales, to bring and produce upon oath before them, all and singular orders, books, papers, or other writings belonging to their respective parishes, relative to the administration of the said laws. And the Commissioners are required within one year, after the 17th of March last, the date of the Commission, to certify under their hands and seals or under the hands and seals of any two or more of them, their several proceedings; and at the same time to report their opinion, whether any, and what, alterations, amendments, or improvements, may be beneficially made in the said laws, or in the manner of administering them, and how the same may be best carried into effect. The Commission, it is further ordered, shall continue in full force and virtue; and the said Commissioners, or any two or more of them, shall, and may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained,

although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment. And that they, or any two, or more of them, shall, and may from time to time have liberty to certify their several proceedings to his Majesty in Council, as the same shall be respectively completed and perfected. Further, that all and singular justices of the peace, sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, constables, officers, ministers, and all other of his Majesty's subjects whatsoever, as well within liberties as without, be assistant to the said Commissioners for the due execution of their Commission, and that George Taylor, Esq. be secretary of the same.

Population of the United Kingdom.—The following results are deduced from Mr. Marshall's Analysis of the Population Returns of 1831 :—

Districts, &c.	Total No. of Persons		Ratio of Increase
	1821.	1831.	1821–31.
England and Wales:			
Mining Districts	1,028,078	1,330,856	30 per ct.
Manufacturing do.	2,378,363	2,984,101	25½
Metropolitan, &c.	2,904,266	3,403,288	17
Total . .	6,310,707	7,787,245	23½
Inland Towns and Villages	5,668,168	6,102,430	7¾
Total England and Wales	11,978,875	13,889,675	16
Do. Scotland . .	2,093,456	2,365,932	13
Great Britain . .	14,072,331	16,255,607	15½
Army and Navy .	319,300	277,017	
Ireland	6,802,093	7,734,365	13¾
Total United Kingdom	21,193,724	24,266,989	14½

Retrenchment.—A return has just been presented to Parliament, and printed by its order, of the increase or diminution that has taken place, within the year 1831, in the number of persons employed, or in the salaries, emoluments, or allowances, of such persons, in all the public offices or Government departments. The general result of retrenchments thus effected by the present Cabinet is exhibited in this paper; and though they had acquired no other title to the gratitude of posterity, their first year of office could not fail to be celebrated as a striking indication of their patriotic renunciation of patronage, and of their judicious regard to public economy. The diminution in salaries, emoluments, allowances, and expenses, amount to 261,171*l.* and the increase is only 87,389*l.* thus leaving a real effectual saving in favour of the public to the amount of nearly 200,000*l.* In the midst of the agitating discussions with which the public mind has been occupied for the last twelve months, these comparatively uninteresting facts are for the moment forgotten; but the time will come when the authors of so laudable a change will obtain their due praise, and when the merits of our economical reforms in 1831 will only be regarded as second to those of our political reformation in 1832.

Lead.—The following tons of lead have been exported from Great Britain in the year ending 5th of January, 1832 :—Pig-lead and shot, 6777 ; red-lead, 281 ; white-lead, 434 ; and litharge, 334 tons. The principal exports have been to India and China, Russia, the United States of America, and the Brazils.

The New Police.—By an official return it appears that, from the 1st of January, 1831, to the 1st of January, 1832, the New Police force has apprehended no less than 72,824 persons, on different charges—viz. 45,907 males, and 26,917 females.

King's Bench Prison.—The number of prisoners within the walls on the 1st of Feb. last, was 369, of whom 148 were in execution. The number of rooms for which the Marshal receives rent at one shilling per week, is 216, and the rent paid in 1831, was 343*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; through the poverty of many of the prisoners the Marshal has been obliged in a great many instances to forego his claims.

Discoveries in New South Wales.—"The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser," says :—"We understand that an official report has been forwarded to the Government, by the Commandant of Bathurst, of a most important discovery, said to have been made in the interior, to the northward of the colony. It seems that a runaway prisoner of the Crown, who had absconded on several occasions, and has been for many years in the bush, lately surrendered himself to Major Macpherson, at Bathurst, and reports the existence of a noble river to the northward of Liverpool Plains, from which it takes a north-westerly course, and empties itself into the Gulf of Van Diemen. The man states, that he traced the river to its mouth, near to which he fell in with several tribes of natives, armed with bows and arrows, who informed him, by signs, that numerous boats occasionally came there, with black men, who cut down particular trees, and fished for a sort of slug, which they pointed out in the water, answering the description, in every respect, of the beech-le-mer. The trees are supposed to be sandal-wood. On looking at the map, it will be seen, that the Bay, or Gulf of Van Diemen, is nearly opposite to Timor ; so that the men in boats, described by the natives, may be fairly presumed to

be parties of Malays, in prows, who come over to procure sandal-wood and beech-le-mer, articles which form so valuable a part of their trade, particularly with China. In addition to these particulars, the narrator reports, that he fell in with numbers of hippopotamuses and ourang outangs, animals of whose existence in New Holland we have never before heard even a surmise. The most important part of the discovery, supposing the statement of this man to be correct, is the existence of a river such as he describes; and there is no doubt that the Government will immediately take proper measures to ascertain the fact."

Two small fixed lights will be set during the whole night, one at 120 yards to the S. 41 deg. W. of the Point of the Rock at the left of the entrance into the Port of Harfleur, and the other at 284 yards from the first, in the same direction. To find the course to be steered, in order to enter the port and avoid the rocks, these two lights must be kept in a line. In fine weather they may be perceived at a distance of about a sea league and a half. At the same time, there will also be set two small fixed lights, during the night, at Port Breton, in the Isle d'Ajeu; the one at the head of the jetty, to the right of the entrance into the harbour, and the other on the opposite shore. These two lights must be kept in a line in order to enter the port, and may be seen at sea, in fine weather, two leagues off. The entrance into Port Breton is, however, so very narrow, that it cannot be attempted in the night without great danger, even with these new lights, but by a pilot intimately acquainted with the passage. The French Consul at Malta has sent to Marseilles, for the information of navigators, the precise position of the marine volcano between Sicily and Malta, it being necessary to sail with the utmost precaution, when within a certain distance of the spot at which the late island made its transitory appearance.

Assessed Taxes.—The following statement of the Assessed Taxes for the year 1830, under different heads, is given in the Cabinet Annual Register:—

Windows	£1,185,478
Inhabited Houses	1,361,825
Servants	295,122
Carriages	397,634
Horses for riding	362,606
Other Horses	62,450
Dogs	186,124
Hair Powder	15,947
Armorial Bearings	54,745
Game Duties	142,158
Composition Duty	28,093

Slave Population.—The alleged diminution in the Slave population in Jamaica, on which Mr. Buxton's strongest argument for emancipation is founded, having been disputed, that gentleman has made the following calculation in confirmation of his statement:—

The population of Jamaica, in 1817, was (Parliamentary Return, No. 424, of 1824)	346,150
The population of Jamaica, in 1829, December 31, (Parliamentary Return, No. 305, of 1831)	322,428
	23,722
Deduct manumissions, calculated at	4,782
Decrease	18,940

In Jamaica, the males are 158,254; the females, 164,167, (Parliamentary Return, No. 305, of 1831.)

This, says the *Spectator*, seems to settle the question of fact, let the inferences be dealt with as they may.

By the new Hackney-Coach Act, there is a clause in the 56th section, which empowers Magistrates to fine hackney-coachmen who shall use insulting language or be rude to any person whatsoever. This is called the compensation clause, and is but little known.

New Diving Apparatus.—The Board of Admiralty lately sent down to Sheerness the invention of a very ingenious apparatus, for the purpose of making trial of it, under the inspection of Sir John Beresford. The diver descends into the water by a ladder, where he can remain for a length of time, and can walk about the "ocean's oozy bed" with perfect safety, and even without feeling any suffocating sensation. The apparatus is extremely simple in its construction; it consists of a metal cap, or covering for the head, with two tubes or hoses affixed to it; these lead to an air-pump, which is kept constantly at work during the descent. Two glasses are fitted in the cap, by which he is enabled to see any thing, and to pick up the smallest article. His dress, including the gloves, is a preparation of Indian rubber; so that he is not exposed to wet or cold; for upon removing the dress and cap, the diver appears perfectly dry and warm.

Incomes of the Bishops of England and Wales.—The following is given, by a correspondent of "the Times," as an authentic statement of the present incomes of the Bishops of England and Wales, taking a fair average of seven years: Archbishop of Canterbury, 27,000*l.*; York, 11,000*l.*; Bishop of London, 14,000*l.*; Durham, 18,000*l.*; Winchester, 14,000*l.*; Bangor, 5,000*l.*; Bath and Wells, 5,200*l.*; Bristol, 1,650*l.*; Carlisle, 3,500*l.*; Chester, 2,500*l.*; Chichester, 3,000*l.*; Ely, 14,000*l.*; Exeter, 2,300*l.*; Gloucester, 1,800*l.*; Hereford, 4,000*l.*; Lichfield and Coventry,

3,800*l.*; Lincoln, 4,200*l.*; Llandaff, 850*l.*; Norwich, 2,700*l.*; Oxford, 2,000*l.*; Peterborough, 2,000*l.*; Rochester, 1,000*l.*; Salisbury, 3,500*l.*; St. Asaph, 6,000*l.*; St. David's, 4,000*l.*; Worcester, 7,000*l.*

A Parliamentary Paper, comprising sixty-four pages, contains a list of all the Royal Palaces, with the parties who have apartments therein; also of all houses in every department belonging to Government throughout the United Kingdom, and by whom they are occupied or tenanted.

Sir J. Vaughan, at the Suffolk Assizes, stated, that to draw the trigger of a loaded gun against an individual was a very serious crime, but the proof that it was the intention of the person merely to hurt, was not sufficient for the purposes of Lord Ellenborough's Act; it must be a grievous bodily hurt. Gamekeepers, he wished it to be well understood, were responsible for the use of their fire-arms; they were not warranted to use them upon every occasion, only when there was any determined resistance.

Progress of Crime.—The proportion of crime in the various counties of England, during the past year, is as follows:—In London and Middlesex, one to 344 inhabitants; in Surrey, one to 570; in Kent, one to 670; in Sussex, one to 660; in Hertford, one to 480; in Essex and Bedford, one to 600. In the manufacturing districts the proportions are:—in Lancashire, one to 530; in Warwick one to 405; in Gloucester, one to 480; in Cheshire, one to 516; in Stafford, one to 620; in Nottingham, one to 630; in Worcester, one to 710; and in Yorkshire, one to 990. In the agricultural districts, where distress has prevailed to a considerable extent, there has been much crime. In Wiltshire one commitment has taken place to every 540 inhabitants; in Somerset, one to 560; in Hampshire, one to 680; in Suffolk, one to 760; in Norfolk, one to 800; in Cambridgeshire, one to 850; in Oxfordshire, one to 720; in Dorsetshire, one to 720; in Leicestershire, one to 908; and in Shropshire, one to 930. In the more remote counties, where the inhabitants are dispersed in small towns and villages, the number of criminals has been comparatively low: the smallest portion is in Northumberland, where there has been only one commitment to 2470 inhabitants. In Westmoreland there has been one to 2150; in Durham, one to 2460; in Cornwall, one to 1369, and in Rutland, one to 1260.

Emigration.—By a return just published, we learn that emigration was greatly upon the increase during the year 1831. During the half-year ended the 5th July, 1831, the total number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom, were—to the United States, 15,724—British North American colonies, 49,383—Cape of Good Hope, 58—Van Dieman's Land, 423—making a total of 65,588.

By an order in council, published in the Supplement to the "Gazette" of March 27, it is decreed that all vessels carrying fifty passengers, including the crew and master, to the British possessions in North America, or to the United States of America, shall carry a surgeon, in order to prevent, as far as possible, the disease called cholera reaching those places. By another order in council, all vessels departing from Scotland will be required to do the same; and the surgeons, who are to continue the whole of the voyage, it states, will be required to show certificates of their having passed their examination.

The Bridgewater Bequest.—The late Earl of Bridgewater left 8,000*l.* for the production of a work, having for its object to exemplify the "Wisdom of God in the Creation." The money was to be at the disposal of the President of the Royal Society. Mr. Gilbert Davies relieved himself of the responsibility, by applying for the advice of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London; and they have selected eight persons, mostly clergymen, to write on eight different branches of science, each to produce a quarto volume, price four guineas, and to receive 1,000*l.* In this way the noble bequest that might have called forth another Paley, will be rendered comparatively useless to the people.

Trade with the Interior of Africa.—One of the brothers Lander, whose courage and perseverance have at length decided that great geographical problem, which has for so many ages excited and baffled the curiosity of mankind, namely, the termination of the Niger, has been in Liverpool for some time, making arrangements for a second expedition into the interior of Africa. The object of the expedition is partly commercial and partly scientific. Two steam-boats, one much less than the other, have been purchased, and loaded with British goods; and it is expected that with the smaller of them Mr. Lander will be able to make his way many hundred miles up the Niger, and to carry on an extensive trade with the negroes on the banks of the river. The larger vessel will also be able to advance a considerable distance up the Niger. It is very well known that immense fairs, at which many thousands of persons assemble from the whole of central Africa, are held from time to time in the large towns on the banks of this river. The only European goods at present exposed for sale at these fairs are

brought from Tripoli across the desert on the backs of camels, and, owing to the expense and difficulty of this mode of transport, these goods are brought in very small quantities, and sold at extravagant prices. By means of the recently discovered mouths of the Niger, a much easier, safer, and cheaper entrance is furnished into central Africa. The use of steam-boats on the African rivers is itself an interesting circumstance, and perhaps may in a few years produce a complete revolution in the habits of the people, at the same time that it opens new channels of trade and sources of wealth to England, which will, we hope, compensate it for all the British wealth which has been spent, and all the British lives which have been sacrificed, in exploring the interior of the African continent. The country lying along the banks of the Niger, and the rivers which fall into Lake Tchad, is not inferior in fertility to the valley of the Nile itself; it yields the finest indigo, and indeed every product of tropical climates, and teems with population. We hope most sincerely that Mr. Lander's present expedition will be crowned with success, and that, after having had the honour of adding so greatly to the scientific reputation of England, he will be successful in establishing a commercial intercourse equally advantageous to his own country and to the immense regions which he has opened to European enterprise.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Magnetic Observatories.—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Baron de Humboldt communicated the important information, that a magnetic observatory had been founded in the island of Cuba, which, together with that of M. Arago at Paris, that of M. de Humboldt at Berlin, and that which the learned Baron has established at Pekin, extends the means of making diurnal magnetic observations over 198 degrees of longitude. All these observatories are furnished with similar instruments by the same maker.

Cholera.—The following statistical returns, embracing 2000 cases of Cholera, as it occurred in Berlin, show the different ranks of persons attacked with the disease :—

	Attacked.	Died.	Cured.
In the highest ranks .	24	19	5
Among the military in service and unemployed	43	20	23
Medical persons (and their families) . . .	9	3	6
Weavers	194	115	79
Servants	112	51	61
Boatmen	79	70	9
Cholera nurses, porters, and sextons . .	48	20	28
Widows	172	128	44
Watchmen	11	6	5
Divorced women and spinsters	74	42	32
Almswomen, Invalids, &c.	89	65	24
Day labourers . . .	682	420	256
Prostitutes	8	4	4
Of unknown occupations	147	88	59
Of various trades (9) .	298	—	—

Discoveries at Pompeii.—Some recent discoveries have been made at Pompeii, particularly a chamber full of *amphoræ*—several of quite new form; for the most part they bear Greek or Latin inscriptions, written in black characters. In some of them was found dried wine, which, when liquefied, had preserved not only its odour but its taste; charcoal and cinders were found in one of the hearths of a kitchen; near it was found a settle, supposed to be that in which the slave who had the care of the palace slept. These late discoveries have given a new spur to the spirit of search on the part of the Neapolitan Government.

Substitute for Printing.—A new process has been discovered and brought into use at Brussels, whereby French books and journals may be pirated with great facility and perfect accuracy. It consists of an operation, by which, in less than half an hour, the whole of the letter-press upon a printed sheet may be transferred to a lithographic stone, leaving the paper a complete blank. By means of a liquid, the letters transferred to the stone are brought out in relief within the space of another hour, and then, with the usual application of the ordinary printing-ink, 1500 or 2000 copies may be drawn off, resembling minutely the original typography. The immense advantages of this discovery, for which M. Mecus Vandermacien has solicited a patent, may be easily conceived. A first application of this discovery has been made by him upon the "Gazette des Tribunaux," which is to appear at Brussels under a new title.*

Railway across the Isthmus of Darien.—A company having for its object the construction of an iron railway from Panama to Porto Bello, was formed in the United States in the year 1828, and it obtained the sanction of the Colombian Government. Having met with some obstacles, the undertaking was abandoned soon after the death of Bolivar. The project has however been

* The Editor of the "Literary Gazette" states that a suggestion of the kind was made in that journal a few years ago.

revived, and two English engineers have been appointed to make an exact survey of the Isthmus, preparatory to the commencement of operations.

Plague and Cholera in Persia.—According to late accounts from the frontiers of Persia, the plague and cholera had hardly begun to subside in that country. In some provinces those formidable diseases had carried off more than two-thirds of the population. The province of Ghillan appear to have been among the greatest sufferers. Out of a population of 300,000, only 60,000 men and 44,000 women and children remained. The eggs of the silk-worms have been completely destroyed there, and it was calculated that it would take seven years to produce the same quantity of worms as formerly. Before the arrival of these diseases, the revenues of Ghillan were usually farmed at 350,000 tomauns. Since then, no more than 80,000 tomauns could be obtained.

Progress of the cultivation of the Vine in the Crimea.—A traveller who has long resided in the Crimea, and has visited the greater part of Europe, especially the wine countries, gives it as his opinion that the trade in wine from the Crimea with Hamburgh (where he now is) and England, may in time become very considerable; the strong wines of the south of the Crimea may be substituted for port and for several Spanish wines. The *kokour*, a good table wine, peculiar to the Crimea, may likewise meet with an extensive sale. As a proof of the rapid progress of this branch of agriculture, it is added, that in 1831 the Crimea produced 600,000 vidros (9,600,000 bottles) of wine, and that the whole quantity has been sold. It is expected that this year the produce will be a million of vidros. Even the Tartars begin to cultivate the vine; the price of land has risen extremely, new roads are opened, the population increases, and every thing in the country prospers. To give an idea of the improvements in the Crimea, it will suffice to say, that in those parts where traders and others could pass only with oxen or on horseback, a kind of diligences are about to be introduced, and will begin running in the month of June.

The present force of France, as appeared from the statement of Admiral Rigny, Minister of Marine, consists of 40 ships of the line, 50 frigates, besides several lighter vessels, and 97,000 seamen, of whom 60,000 were perfectly available for actual service. In answer to some suggestions as to the more general employment of steam-vessels for purposes of war or commerce, the Admiral observed—and his experience in maritime matters is not small—that in his opinion steam-boats could never be used with advantage in long voyages, because of the great weight and expense of the fuel. Eleven days was the longest voyage that could be properly undertaken with such vessels, and even under such circumstances, he doubted if the freight, as regarded merchandise, would not be lower by sailing-vessels.

The late earthquakes in Italy seem to have been more serious than was at first imagined. The Naples Journal of the 17th March states that at Catanzaro, the royal library, the governor's palace, the hospital, the prison, and a great number of private houses, were seriously damaged, although, most happily, the number of lives lost was very inconsiderable. The "Diario di Roma" of the 21st March contains a letter from Assissi, dated the 15th, stating, that in addition to the other damage done by the earthquake on the preceding night, the magnificent church of Santa Maria degli Angeli was entirely reduced to ruins. At Reggio, the number of chimneys thrown down amount to above 2000. Every house has been more or less damaged, and a great number are rendered uninhabitable. The church of Saint Peter is reduced to a heap of ruins; the steeple of the cathedral must be demolished to its foundation, and not a single public building remains uninjured. At Modena many houses were injured, and such was the terror of the inhabitants that many of them spent several nights in the open air. The Ducal Palace was violently shaken, and the Duke is still so much alarmed, that he passes the night in his carriage in the middle of his gardens.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Spade Cultivation.—Mr. Weyland has brought in a Bill into the House of Commons to authorize, in parishes enclosed under any Act of Parliament, the letting of small portions of land, by overseers, to industrious cottagers. The following are the particulars of the plan adopted by the Rev. T. E. Miller, of Bockelon, near Tenbury, Worcestershire, as described in the notices issued by the direction of that Rev. gentleman:—"With a view to the full employment of time, in cases where it might otherwise not be turned to account, and especially to the encouragement of the industry of females and children, it is proposed to let such persons applying for them, as shall hereafter be fixed on, portions of land, at the rate of a quarter of an acre to each

family, to be cultivated by hand management entirely, and on the following, and such farther conditions as may be thought necessary: — every thing to be sown or planted in rows, and not less than nine inches apart. Not more than one-half of each to be potatoes the first year; nor more than one-third afterwards. Not more than one-half to be wheat in any year. One-fourth in each plot to be worked as fallow every year. The rent to be 6s. free of tithe and poor-rates, to be paid half-yearly. Occupation to begin at Lady-day next, to continue for a year, and so on, subject to the usual notice to quit. To encourage variety of produce, rewards will be offered for different crops of seeds and vegetables, and occasional assistance given in procuring lime and other manure. Of grain, wheat, beans, peas, and vetches, are most desired. Of vegetables, turnips, both common and Swedes, cabbages, winter greens of all kinds, carrots, onions, mangel wurzel, and clover. One great object being to increase the means of keeping and taking proper care of a pig, all such variety as shall best contribute to that end will be most desirable. And lastly, as the greatest object in view in the proposed arrangement, is the enabling families to assist themselves, and not be burdensome to others, the greatest forbearance in regard to this, and the most steady and judicious industry, will be the most noticed and the most encouraged."

To Restore Frosted Potatoes.—This is partially done by steeping potatoes, or any other frosted vegetables, in cold water till thawed. A better and more effectual method has been discovered by a Cumberland gentleman. This method is simply to allow the potatoes to remain in the pits after a severe frost, till the mild weather has set in for some weeks, and allowing them to recover gradually. If once exposed to the atmospheric air, no art will recover frosted potatoes.

[It may be well to caution farmers that carts laden with manure are allowed to pass through toll-gates, according to the provisions of a recent Act of Parliament, toll free. There is one specific clause, however, not generally known, which may lead to trouble and vexation, if not attended to; it is to this effect:—the owner of an empty cart, which is going for a load of manure, is bound to pay the toll, taking a ticket; upon the return of the cart with manure, the money is returned by the bar-keeper, on the ticket being produced. This appears to be an equitable clause, but from ignorance of it, a tradesman of Boston was lately summoned to the Police-office, and compelled to pay all the expenses incurred.]

USEFUL ARTS.

New Lamp.—In the course of the first meeting, at York, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt exhibited a lamp constructed upon a new principle, and explained the nature and construction of it. He gave it the name of an *oil gas lamp*; not because it was lighted by gas formed at a temperature below that of flame, (for this was common to all lamps,) but because, as in the gas-lights of the streets, the gas issued from a reservoir, and owed the perfection of its combustion, not to an ascending current of hot air, but to the force with which it was propelled from the reservoir, and carried the air along with it. It differed, however, from the common gas-lights in these points; that the reservoir formed part of the burner; that the gas was formed as it was consumed; and that it was propelled, not by a *vis a tergo*, and in a state of condensation, but by the expansive force of its own heat. In consequence of this circumstance, the current of the gaseous jet was more rapid in proportion to the quantity of matter contained in it than in the common gas-lights, whilst it was also at a much higher temperature, so that it could issue with a greater velocity without being liable to blow itself out. The practical difficulty of the construction consisted in the obtaining a steady supply of oil, especially with the cheap oils. This difficulty had been in a great measure surmounted; but the instrument was still imperfect, and had been charged by some accident that evening with a vegetable oil, from which a clear light could not be obtained.

Curious Clock. — The Journal of Geneva gives the following description of a clock, exhibited in that city, and executed by M. Bianchi, of Verona. This machine, which is especially remarkable on account of its extreme simplicity, is composed only of a pendulum, a large wheel, two escapements, and a quadrature: such are the visible parts. We must, however, suppose that a pinion and a wheel make the communication between the great wheel and the quadrature, though we cannot see them. The pendulum at each vibration causes one of the escapements to advance the great wheel one tooth, which, after this movement, has a pause marking the dead second. As there is no metallic moving power to set the machine going, we find, on examining

what keeps up the motion, that the pendulum, which is almost out of proportion with the clock, descends into a case, and there, at each vibration, the ball or bob, that is furnished with a conductor, approaches alternately two poles, to which voltaic piles supply their portion of electricity. So that the pendulum, when once put in motion, retains it by means of the electricity alternately drawn from the two poles. This machine, which is equally simple and ingenious, is worthy of the attention of the artist. Perhaps other interesting results may be obtained by employing the electric fluid as a moving power, however slight the force such an agent may seem capable of communicating.

Improvement in the Manufacture of Paper.—The instrument used in this case is common, simple, and efficacious. It is composed of three brass rings or hoops, pierced with a number of holes in their flat sides, to receive as many rods of wood, which make the three rings into a sort of drum. The rings have spokes or radii, uniting in a centre nut of iron, which forms the busk of a spindle or axis, on which the drum is to revolve. This drum being covered with wire-cloth, and made to work in the pulp-cutting machine, becomes by name and profession a strainer—and in character an improved strainer. It is connected with a pipe which carries off the dirty water; its motion is rapid, and the meshes of its wire-cloth cover, are small, so that the lesser particles of the pulp-wheel, which hitherto have been apt to slip away with the dirty water, to the great injury of the paper-maker, and for the peculiar property of the rag merchant, are now saved from their sudden exit, and promise to become *stationary* as the well regulated material of the paper manufacture ought to be. We are quite sure that no difficulty will be experienced in the perfect comprehension of this plan. The old strainer works away in the machine at the same time with the new one, but not on the same spindle. The consequence is, that the pulp is forced by the action of the old strainer, in the direction of the tumbril we have described, and by that sent back again to the old strainer, so that between them, the pulp is kept in rapid circulation and continuous action.

The above invention improves the preparation of pulp; another is intended to improve the paper. The machine of many rollers with the endless wire-cloth is well known to paper manufacturers; and equally well known and appreciated are the barrels and winders on which the paper is received and coiled. Now, the present invention lies between those instruments. The object of the inventor (Mr. Joquier) is to make any length of wire-wove paper with longitudinal wire marks, both sides alike, and without transverse bars or water-marks.

The machine in common use, the rollers, the wire-cloth, &c. are to be maintained as at present, and the vibration of the machine which causes the even spread of pulp, and the equal substance of the paper, is as essential as ever: but when the paper quits the wire-cloth and the long series of equidistant rollers over which it has been taken and shaken, the inventor proposes to receive it on an endless blanket or felt of unequal fineness, in order to strain it, and gloss it, and prevent the transverse bars which are caused by the reception of the paper on to the hand-frame. His apparatus is chiefly this endless felt cloth, and the rollers or cylinders over which it moves, and between which it is pressed. There are three in addition to the usual series; they are of much greater diameter and power, and are every way calculated to improve the surface of the paper. A brush is ingeniously applied to the cloth so as to brush out any unnecessary remains of water, and to clear away any remnants of pulp, or any other obstruction. The brush as well as all the machinery revolve by the endless chain rolling round a large cylinder near the *primum mobile*. The paper, often passing over these cylinders, conducted by this cloth, and having suffered all these brushings, and bruisings, and washings, and wipings, is received as if from the hand-frame, and carried forward to the roller, round which it is wound up as usual.

Zinc plates for the roofing of Buildings.—Zinc rolled into large plates is now a good deal employed as a substitute for lead and slates, in the roofing of buildings, both in Britain and on the Continent. The great advantage is in their lightness, being only about one-sixth of the weight of lead. They do not rust, which is another great advantage, and has led to the employment of zinc pipes both for cold and hot water. No covering is better adapted for verandas and summer-houses.

[*Steam Carriages.*—A Bill for regulating the tolls to be levied on steam-carriages has just been printed. It states in the preamble that, by some local acts excessive tolls have been imposed, while in others no toll whatever has been contemplated; it repeals the former, and enacts, that in all places in the United Kingdom where toll is at present leviable on carriages drawn by horses, the following rate of tolls shall be levied, after noon of the 1st of July next, on all steam or other mechanical carriages. When the passengers are not more than six, the same toll as a four-wheel carriage with four horses; double tolls to be levied when the wheels are less than three and a half inches in

width, or have a greater convexity than half an inch. Carriages for goods to be charged the same as a cart with one horse for each ton, or part of a ton, of which the load consists; the engine carriage, if separate, is not to be charged, and each carriage in the train, after the first, is to be charged half of the single toll. The exemptions from toll are, carriages belonging to, or in the employment of his Majesty, or the Royal Family; carriages conveying mails, King's stores, officers or men in the army, yeomanry, or volunteers, or the navy, &c.; agricultural produce, persons going to or from church, or a funeral, or a county election, in conveying the surveyor of the road, or in the transmission of vagrants. A penalty of 5*l.* is attached to the toll-taker demanding a larger toll than allowed in the act.]

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

George Freeman, of Tewkesbury, in the county of Gloucester, lace manufacturer, for improvements in machinery for ornamenting and producing devices upon lace net.

Alexander Beattie Shankland, of Liverpool-street, in the City of London, for a new method of cutting, working, and planing of wood, minerals, and metals, by means of machinery. Communicated by a foreigner, resident in America.

William Crofts, of Linton, in the county of Nottingham, frame smith, for improvements in machinery for making lace or net, commonly called bobbin net lace.

Ralph Watson, of York Place, Portman-square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq., for the invention of a certain improved lamp. Communicated by a foreigner, residing abroad.

Thomas De La Rue, of Crown-street, Finsbury-square, in the county of Middlesex, card maker, for improvements in making or manufacturing, and ornamenting playing cards.

William Church, of Bordesley Green, near Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, gentleman, for his improvements in machinery for making nails.

Samuel Walker, of Millshaw, near Leeds, in the county of York, clothier, for improvements in gig machines for dressing woollen cloths.

John Joyce, of Portland Road, in the parish of Saint Mary le-Bone, and county of Middlesex, gentleman, for a certain improvement or improvements in machinery for making nails of iron, copper, and other metals. Communicated by a foreigner, residing abroad.

Charles Beard, of Coggeshall, in the county of Essex, ironmonger, for his improvement in the construction of cocks or taps for drawing off liquids.

George Oldland, of Hillsley, in the parish of Hawkesbury, in the county of Gloucester, cloth worker, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for shearing, dressing, and finishing of woollen cloths, and other fabrics.

William Wells, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, machine maker, for a new and improved mode of making and constructing gig machines, otherwise called raising machines, or machines for raising the nap or pile of, and brushing and dressing woollen and other cloths.

Thomas Petherick, of Penpelleck, in the parish of Tydwardreoth, in the county of Cornwall, mine agent, and John Fillmore Kingston, of Ilsington, in the county of Devon, gentleman, for improvements in certain machinery and apparatus for separating copper, lead, and other ores from earthy and other substances with which they are or may be mixed, the said improvement being applicable to the machinery for which a patent was granted by his late Majesty, to the petitioner Thomas Petherick, bearing date the 28th of April, 1830.

Frederick Collier Bakewell, of Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for making or manufacturing soda water, and other aerated waters or liquids.

Joseph Gibbs, of the Kent Road, in the county of Kent, engineer, and William Chaplin, of the Adelphi, in the county of Middlesex, coach maker, for improvements in wheeled carriages and in the means of constructing the same.

Henry Warner, of Loughborough, in the county of Leicester, hosier, Charles Hood, of the same place, frame smith and setter up, and Benjamin Abbott, also of the same place, frame-work knitter, for their improvements upon machinery for making stockings, stocking net, or frame-work knitting, warp, web, warp net and point net.

John Day, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, brass founder, for an improvement in the manufacture of cocks used for stopping and drawing off gas and water, and for other purposes for which cocks are now used.

Henry Brewer, of Surrey Place, Old Kent Road, in the parish of St. George, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, wire weaver, for his improvements in machinery or apparatus for making paper.

John Walmsley, of Manchester, silk winder, for a machine for cutting off the fur or hair from beaver and other skins.

Matthew Towgood, of Dartford, in the county of Kent, paper maker, for his improvements in cutting paper.

William Day, of Gate-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, in the parish of Saint Giles in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, lithographic printer, for his improvements in the construction of printing presses.

Bennet Woodcroft, of Manchester, in the county Palatine of Lancaster, printer, for his improvements in the construction and adaptation of a revolving spiral paddle for propelling boats and other vessels on water.

William Alexander Brown, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, merchant, and Herman Hendricks, of Passy, near Paris, in the kingdom of France, but now residing in Russell street, Covent-Garden, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, for an improved method or methods of manufacturing the prussiates of potash and soda, and the prussiate of iron; also for the construction of certain apparatus, vessels, or machinery to

be used in the said manufacture, and a new or improved method or methods of employing the said prussiate of iron, or other prussiates of iron, as a substitute for indigo in dyeing all sorts of wools, whether in the fleece, skin, spun, or woven into cloth, stuffs, or otherwise; also in dying silks, cottons, linens, and, in fact, all other sorts and descriptions of textile or other substances fit for the purpose of receiving colour of a blue, blue black, black, bronze, or any other colours for which indigo has hitherto been used, either as a ground-work or auxiliary; and also for an improved arrangement of certain utensils and machinery to be used in the said dyeing process. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad.

Benjamin Cook, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, brass founder, for an improvement in the application of a material hitherto unused in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, and for various other purposes.

Peter Young, of Fenchurch-street, in the city of London, rope and sail maker, for a new mode of manufacturing mangel wurzel for the purpose of producing certain known articles of commerce. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglas, written by Himself, 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 4s.

Valpy's Classical Library, No. XXVIII.—Plutarch. Vol. VI. 4s. 6d.

Autobiography, Vol. XXXIII.—Memoir of William Sampson, Esq. demy 18mo. 3s. 6d.; royal 18mo. 6s.

Memoir of the Rev. Matthias Bruen, 12mo. 7s.

EDUCATION.

Edinburgh Academy Latin Delectus, with a Vocabulary, 12mo. 3s.

Hickie's Livy, Books I. to V. royal 12mo. 8s. 6d.

Jenour's Treatise on Languages, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Davis's Exercises on the Anabasis of Xenophon, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Thurgar's Genders of the French Nouns, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Marin de la Voye's Mélange, English and French, royal 18mo. 5s. 6d.

Ernesti's Institutes, by the Rev. C. H. Terrot, 12mo. 5s.

HISTORY.

Lardner's Cyclopædia, Vol. XXIX. Spain and Portugal, 3 vols. Vol. I. 6s.

Hume and Smollett's History of England, 1 vol. imperial 8vo. 1*l.* 5s.

History Philosophically Illustrated, by Dr. Miller, 4 vols. 8vo. 2*l.* 2s.

Parry's History of Woburn, &c. 8vo. 7s.; India proofs, 10s.

Southey's History of the Peninsular War, Vol. III. 4to. 2*l.* 10s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Powell on Wills, Executors, and Administrators, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Austin's Province of Jurisprudence, 8vo. 12s.

Rajah Rammohun Roy's Exposition of the Judicial and Revenue Systems of India, 8vo. 6s.

MEDICAL.

King on Lithotrity and Lithotomy, 8vo. 10s.

Greenhow on Cholera, 8vo. 6s.

Dr. Townsend's Chart of the Stethoscope, fcp. 3s.

Dickson on Cholera, 8vo. 5s.

Ingleby on Uterine Hæmorrhage, 8vo. 12s.

Scott on Lavements, royal 12mo. 7s.

Hills on Cupping, 18mo. 3s. 6d.

Stafford on the Spine, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Tales of the Early Ages, by the author of "Brambletye House," &c. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l.* 11s. 6d.

Stanley Buxton, by John Galt, Esq., 3 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 11s. 6d.

Roscoe's Novelist's Library, Vol. X.—Vicar of Wakefield and Sir Launcelot Greaves, fcp. 6s.

The Jesuit, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l.* 12s. 6d.

Country Houses, a Novel, 3 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 11s. 6d.

Waterloo, a Poem, 8vo. 5s.

POETRY.

The Easter Gift, a Religious Offering, by L. E. L. 9s.

Bird's Achmet's Feast, and other Poems, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Rodolph, a Dramatic Fragment, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Bowring's Cheskian Anthology, fcp. 8vo. 7s.

The Druid, a Tragedy, by Thomas Cromwell, 8vo. 5s.

Poland, Homer, and other Poems, fcp. 4s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Christian Experience, by the Author of "Christian Retirement," 12mo. 6s.

Lay Testimony to the Truth of the Sacred Records, fcp. 5s. 6d.

Sacra Poesis, by M. F. D., royal 32mo. 2s. 6d.

Mission in South Africa, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Rev. Henry Brougham's Sermons, 12mo. 4s.

Cattermole's Sermons, post 8vo. 7s.

Rev. M. J. Wynyard's Sermons, 8vo. 12s.

Rev. C. Girdlestone's New Testament, with a Commentary, Part I.—Matthew and Mark, 8vo. 9s.

Rev. G. S. Faber's Apostolicity of Trinitarianism, 2 vols. 8vo. 26s.

Jowett's Sermons, 12mo. 7s.

Robinson's Christian's Privilege, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Timpson's Church History, 12mo. 7s.

Juvenile Sunday Library, Vol. I. 4s.

Private Devotions for every Day in the Week, abridged from the New Manual by the Rev. E. Berens, 18mo. 1s. 3d.

Biblical Cabinet, Vol. I.

Turnbull's Laws of Christ, 12mo. 5s.

Martin's Christian Philosopher, 18mo. 6s.

Dr. Park on Prophecy, &c. 8vo. 7s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Bouchette's Topographical Dictionary of Canada, 4to. 1*l.* 8s.

British Dominions in North America, 2 vols. 4to. 2*l.* 16s.

Landers' Journal, forming Vols. XXVIII., XXIX., XXX. of the Family Library, 18mo. 15s.

Captain Basil Hall's Fragments of Voyages and Travels, Second Series, 3 vols. 18mo. 15s.

Vigne's Six Months in America, 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Further Strictures on Napier's Peninsular War, 8vo. 9s.

Gell's Pompeiana, Second Series, 2 vols. royal 8vo. 6*l.* 6s.; imperial 8vo. 7*l.* 10s.; demy 4to. 10*l.* 16s.; proofs and etchings, 18*l.* 18s.

Coleman on the Mythology of the Hindus, 4to. 2*l.* 2s.

Annand's Brief Outline of the Government of India, 4to. 12s.

Martineau's Illustrations of Political Economy, No. III. 1s. 6d.

Something New, 18mo. 2s.

Latrobe's Pedestrian, 8vo. 12s.

Phillips' Million of Facts, 8vo. 6s.

Bibliophobia, a Sequel to Bibliomania, demy 8vo. 4s. 6d.; royal 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Open Sesame, or the Way to get Money, 18mo. 1s.

Ballingall's Improvement of the Mercantile Navy, 8vo. 12s.

A Tale of the Tories, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary, 8vo. 2*l.* 10s.

Gordon on Locomotion, plates, 8vo.

D'Aguilar's Officer's Manual, 18mo. 5s.

Young's Elements of Mechanics, 12mo. 10s. 6d.

The Bee and the Wasp, plates by G. Cruikshank, 18mo. 1s.

Hastings' British Archer, royal 4to. 16s.

The Little Girl's Own Book, by Mrs. Child, 4s. 6d.

The New Gallomania, 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Lady Sandford's Stories from the History of Rome, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Parker's Villa Rustica, royal 4to. 1*l.* 6s.

LITERARY REPORT.

Mr. Washington Irving will immediately publish a new Sketch Book, to be entitled "The Alhambra."

"A Highland Tale," by Mr. Fraser, author of "The Persian Adventurer," is in the press.

Mr. Morier, author of "Hajji Baba," is about to produce an Oriental Romance, to be entitled "Zohrab."

A series of Stories of different countries and times by Mr. Arnold, Jun. son of the proprietor of the English Opera-house, will soon appear.

Mr. Roscoe, having already given to the world Specimens of the German and Italian Novelists, is on the point of producing "Specimens of the Spanish Novelists."

"Lights and Shadows of American Life," a series of Transatlantic stories and sketches, edited by Miss Mitford, may be shortly expected.

A new edition, comprising additional personal sketches, of "Cavendish, or the Patrician at Sea," is just ready.

"Memoirs and Correspondence of the late Sir David Baird," will appear in the course of the month.

"The Anniversary Calendar, Natal Book, and Universal Mirror."

"Lectiones Latinæ; or Lessons in Latin Literature, in Prose and Verse, from the Writings of Celebrated Latin Authors, with Translations." By J. Rowbotham.

"The Excursion, or a Trip to Margate; with Humorous Illustrations." By Robert Cruikshank.

"A General, Historical, and Practical Treatise upon Elemental Locomotion." By Alexander Gordon, Esq. Civil Engineer.

"Popular Zoology," in one small volume, containing the Natural History of the Quadrupeds and Birds in the Zoological Gardens, with numerous authentic Anecdotes; intended as a Manual for Schools and Families, and a complete Guide for Visitors. The book will contain upwards of 100 embellishments, including figures of the principal Animals, drawn from life.

In June will be published "The Literary Pancratium; or a Series of Dissertations on Theological, Literary, Moral, and Controversial Subjects."

"Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of Religion, with Notes, by the Editor of 'Captain Rock's Memoirs.'"

"Elements of Greek Grammar." By the Rev. S. Connor.

The Rev. J. Fletcher, D.D. is engaged in preparing a Life, &c. of the late Rev. W. Roby, of Manchester.

"Select Library," Vol. VI.—Lives of Celebrated Missionaries. By John Carne, Esq. Author of "Letters from the East."

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

GOETHE.

Although we shall elsewhere have occasion to speak of the illustrious individual whose loss to literature is lamented throughout Europe, some particulars relative to his life belong to this department of our Magazine. We are indebted for them to various sources, but chiefly to the excellent weekly paper "the Examiner."

John Wolfgang von Goethe was born at Frankfort on the 28th of August, 1749, and died at Weimar on the 22nd of March, 1832, aged eighty-two years and seven months. Like his illustrious coeval, Bentham, he was a sickly child, and consequently participated but little in children's pastimes. Habits of reflection, and an independence on others for amusement or

formation of opinions, were thus generated, which, operating on his exquisite organization, contributed to make him the master-spirit of his age. In the interesting account he gives of himself, in his auto-biography and diary, it is to the highest degree instructive to mark the effect of the various circumstances in which he was placed, on his trains of thought. Events, which on most children's minds "are only reflected as on looking-glasses, but make no impression," produced an effect on him of which the influence was never effaced. The coronation of Joseph II. at Frankfort, the annual mass, and the noble old city itself, with its associations of feudalism and German art, are pourtrayed by him seventy years after the feelings they had excited, with all the vividness of yesterday's impressions. It is probable that no one ever possessed such acute sensibility as Goethe.

Goethe's father was a man of easy circumstances, and of some literary merit. He had travelled in Italy; had a great love for the fine arts; and had made a small collection of what Italians call objects of virtù. All this worked on the young poet, and at eight or nine years old he wrote a short description of twelve pictures, pourtraying the history of Joseph. At fifteen years of age he went to the University of Leipsic, where the lectures of Ernesti and Oellert offered him more attraction than the dry philosophy of the pedant, Gottsched.

In 1768, he left Leipsic, and after a short tour settled for some little time in Alsace, where the beautiful Gretchen won his heart, and obtained for herself, in Faust and Egmont, a more lasting monument than brass. On leaving Alsace, he returned home; but soon left it again, on a visit to Wezlar, where another love-affair gave birth to his romance of "Werther," in which he incorporated the Suicide of Young Jerusalem. In 1775, he went to Weimar, on an invitation from the Grand Duke, whom he had met travelling, and there remained till the end of his life, loaded with all the honours a German Sovereign could bestow, ennobled, a privy councillor, and for many years of his life Prime Minister, a treatment of genius hitherto unknown in the annals of literature, or of Mæcenasship; and a splendid exception to the indifference with which rulers generally regard intellectual excellence.

Goethe's first appearance in print was in short articles in the annuals and literary journals. But his "Gotz of the Iron Hand," published with his name in 1773, and his "Werther," in the year after, called at once the attention of his countrymen to the young master-mind. Never, probably, did two works produce such instantaneous effect on the literature of a country. For more than a year after Gotz was published, imitations by all the multitudinous penny-a-line men (that fruitful growth in Germany) could not be produced too fast. Gotz and the Middle Ages were only put to flight by the Young Werther, which produced still more imitators, and for a still longer period, until Goethe himself, by his wit, his irony, and his eloquence, put an end to the sickly sentimentalism, which he first had called into action. Gotz and Werther alone survive the creations of which they formed the nucleus, and *he* is not to be envied, who can derive no pleasure from the perusal of each. Such a production as the first indeed, by a young man twenty-three years of age, at once placed Goethe at the head of his country's literature, a place which he preserved undisputed, undisputable to the hour of his death. His mind indeed never seems to have grown old, but to have presented a new phasis at each stage of his existence. Having breathed forth his feelings, in every species of poetry, he loved to measure his gigantic mind with the abstrusest problems in science, with the same pleasure no doubt (as Hume remarks) that men of great muscular power seek occasions for exertion. Comparative anatomy, geology, botany, the theory of colours, &c. were all studied by him most unwearyedly, and most of them written on. To all these qualities of mind and varied acquisitions, Goethe joined a most courteous and affable bearing. Although his, and his friend Schiller's "Xenien" kept all the literary pretenders of Germany in fear and trembling, he never evinced the slightest jealousy of literary merit. Of this a complete testimony is afforded by his correspondence with Schiller, which affords a rare instance of the cordiality and intimacy with which two great writers laid themselves open to one another. The grandeur of Goethe's intellect is also vividly set forth in this correspondence, through which we may observe Schiller's noble mind—

"Contending with low wants and lofty will,"

and cowering before the superiority of his friend. It may add to the interest attending Goethe to know that he was as richly gifted in person as in mind, and that, in the words of a native of Weimar, "his eyes were like two lights."

Only one thing in Goethe we may regret, that he was no politician; but this the character of his mind forbade. A chilling scepticism, as to the progressive improvement of man, runs through all his writings, and of course prevented all attempts to make human institutions more productive of human happiness.

The death of Goethe seems in a manner to mark the close of a social æra, and to

sever one of the latest links between the past and the present. His name has long been associated in our minds with the impression of a mighty moral influence over European society; and the moment when that influence has for ever ceased to be personal, suggests inquiry what was its mode and character. Some have made an epoch in intellectual history by publishing a new revelation in morals or religion; others by addressing themselves to patriotic impulses; while others again have been followed as the guiding lights of philosophy, or of practical or scientific culture. None of all these influences was pre-eminently exerted by Goethe: (his enthusiasts have claimed for him the praise of embracing and wielding all.) His muse was neither that of devotion, philosophy, nor patriotism, though flowers from each and all these fields have been culled to grace his poetical wreath; and a future age will edify or amuse itself with the spectacle of one who was an intellectual giant in his generation, yet indulged himself in a sort of semi-sceptical "aloofness" from all the mystic influences which have given prophets and poets their empire.

During the last two years, and particularly since the death of his son, his spirit lost its energy, and he was but the shadow of that which he once had been. To his daughter-in-law he was indebted for that tenderness and assiduity which soothed his declining years. Goethe retained his faculties to the last. Though more than eighty years of age, he still meditated literary projects, and talked of completing his "Faust," and of executing other elaborate works, with as much confidence as if he was in the vigour of his youth and genius.

Few men, in the walk where Goethe shone so conspicuously, enjoyed more happiness than he did. His superiority no one attempted to dispute. He maintained a tranquil empire over the literature of his country, which was implicitly acquiesced in by every candidate for literary fame. In his intercourse with the world, Goethe acted as a man of practical good sense: his enthusiasm and romanticism he reserved entirely for his productions. He lived to see his name universally worshipped; and upon Weimar, the place of his residence, he has conferred an undying interest. The death of Goethe cannot be regarded as an event of importance merely to the literary world; it marks distinctly the termination of one era, and the commencement of another. He expires with the literary age of his country, at the instant almost when its political existence begins.

Goethe has appointed Dr. Eckermann, of Hanover, to be the editor of the unpublished MSS. which he has left. This is a choice with which the world has reason to be satisfied, as Dr. E. has already rendered great service by the care he bestowed on the complete edition of the author's works. The admirers of Goethe will certainly be delighted to hear that among the finished MSS. there is an entire volume of his own life, which follows in order the third volume of "Wahrheit und Dichtung." It contains the account of his first appearance at Weimar, and of the early years of his life and literary labours in that town, a period in which some of his finest works were composed. This volume nearly fills up the interval till his visit to Italy. We may also expect an entire volume of new poems, and the original MS. of "Gotz von Berlichingen," which is said to differ very materially from the published play. Besides these, among many other precious relics, there is the second part of "Faust," complete in five acts. The last two acts were composed in inverse order—the fifth in the winter of 1830-31, immediately after the receipt of the dreadful news of the death of his only son, which had nearly proved fatal to him. The classic-romantic phantasmagoria, Helena (which has been long known,) forms the third act, as a kind of *intermezzo*. Among the collections of his letters, a whole volume will be published of his correspondence with his friend the musician Zelter, in Berlin, more interesting even than that with Schiller.

The mortal remains of Goethe were deposited, on the 26th of March, with great pomp, in the grand ducal family vault at Weimar, near to those of Schiller. On the same day, the theatre, which had been closed out of respect to his memory, was opened with the representation of his "Tasso."

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Waterloo-street.—The long projected arrangements for the new street from Waterloo-bridge to Long-acre are about to be carried into effect. Workmen are now employed in clearing the foundation for Mr. Arnold's theatre, to be completed in the course of the summer. The principal entrance to the boxes will be under a handsome portico in the new street. That which was formerly the chief part, in the Strand,

will afford admission to the pit, and there will be various other passages to the private boxes, stage, &c.; so that all the inconveniences which resulted from the confined position of the former theatre will be completely got rid of. When the building is completed, the houses in the Strand will be removed, the tenants having for some time received notice to quit, and the street, as far up, at least, as the entrance to the theatre, will be forthwith open to the public.

A numerous meeting of Planters, Merchants, and others connected with the West Indies, has been held (the Earl of Harewood in the chair, in the unavoidable absence of the Marquis of Chandos), to take into consideration the distressed state of the West India interest; when resolutions were agreed to, expressive of the injustice practised towards them both by the present and past Governments of the country, and that the policy now adopted had a direct tendency to dissever them from the Empire. A petition founded on them passed to solicit relief from the Legislature.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. C. Griffiths, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxon, and P. C. of Llandygwydd, in the county of Cardiganshire, has been collated by the Lord Bishop of St. David's, by commission, to the Prebendal Stall of Treffloyden, in the Cathedral Church of St. David's.

The Rev. J. B. Graham, M. A., has been inducted into the Rectory of the one mediety of Burnsall in Craven, in the county of York.

The Rev. S. W. Packer, clerk, B.A., has been instituted to the Rectory of Woodton, in the county of Norfolk.

The Rev. H. Daniel, formerly of Jesus College, Oxford, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln to the Vicarage of Swinstead, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. J. C. Hall has been instituted to the Rectory of Cressingham Magna, and St George's Chapel with Bodney, Norfolk.

The Rev. R. Etouch, D.D., Vicar of Stonesby, Leicestershire, has been instituted to the Vicarage of Croxton Kerrill, Leicestershire.

The Rev. J. Bowstead, B.D., of Peter House, Cambridge, Master of the Free Grammar School of Bampton, and Incumbent of Mardale, has been collated to the Rectory of Musgrave, in the county of Westmorland, by the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

A dispensation has passed the Great Seal to allow the Rev. C. J. Myers, M.A., vicar of Flintham, Notts, chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to hold the Rectory of Ruskington, in the county of Lincoln, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Myers, M.A., together with the vicarage of Flintham.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Rev. R. R. Bailey, M.A., to the chaplaincy of the Tower of London, with the rectory of St. Peter ad Vincula, on the nomination of his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

Lord Edward Chichester, second son of the Marquis of Donegal, to the Deanery of Raphoe, vacant by the death of Dr. Allett.

The Rev. Mr. Bennet, of Westbury, has been presented to the living of Corsham, on the resignation of the Rev. John Methuen.

The Rev. William Dalby, Vicar of Warminster, has been collated, by the Bishop of Salisbury, to the Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, vacated by the death of the Rev. Henry Hetley.

The Rev. J. Jennings, curate of Westmeon, to the Rectory of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster.

The Rev. J. Stevenson, curate of Whitley and Thursley, to the Rectory of St. Peter's, Cheesehill, near Winchester.

The Rev. John Hall has been presented, by the Lord Chancellor, to the Rectory of St. Werburg, Bristol, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Tandy.

The Rev. John Thomas Hinds, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been instituted to the Rectory of Pulham, Dorset, vacant by the cession of G. S. Penfold, D.D.

The Rev. Edward Gibbs Walford, M.A. has been instituted to the Rectory of Chipping-Warden, in Northamptonshire, vacant by the demise of Dr. Lamb.

The Rev. D. Wilson, M.A. to the Bishoprick of Calcutta, vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Turner.

The Rev. Richard Duffield, B.D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Minister of St. Edward's, and Vicar of Impington, to the Consolidated Rectories of Thorington and Frating, Essex, vacated by the death of the Rev. Edward Frewen, D.D. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of that Society.

The Rev. Arthur Carrighan, B.D. a Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Margaret Preacher in the University, to the Rectory of Barrow, Suffolk. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College.

The Rev. Philip Gurden, A.M. to the Rectory of Cranworth with Letton annexed, Norfolk.

The Rev. Henry John Ridley, A.M. to a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Norwich, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Edward Bankes, B.C.L. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. E. Crane, B.A., has been appointed by the Trustees, Chaplain of Berkeley's Hospital, in the city of Worcester, upon the resignation of the Rev. R. Grape.

The Rev. H. Le Mesurier, M.A. Fellow of New College, Oxford, to the Second Mastership of Bedford School.

The Rev. J. Romilly has been elected Registrar of Cambridge University.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

William Mackworth Praed, Esq. has been appointed Recorder of Barnstaple and South Moulton, in the county of Devon.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have appointed Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B., Governor of Fort St. George.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's House

hold has appointed John Beaumont, Esq. Gentleman Usher of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber in Ordinary, in the room of Captain Henry John Hatton, R.N. deceased.

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the East India Company:—William Astell, Esq.; Russell Ellice, Esq.; Campbell Majoribanks, Esq.; John Masterman, Esq.; Charles Elton Prescott, Esq. and George Smith, Esq.

His Majesty has appointed William Woods, Esq. Officer of Arms attendant upon the Knights Commanders and Companions of the Bath, vacant by the decease of Sir George Naylor; and Sir Harris Nicolas, Secretary appertaining to the said Knights Commanders and Companions, in the room of William Woods, Esq.

Married.] At Falmouth, J. L. Nogueira Da Gama, Esq. eldest son of Colonel Da Gama, and nephew to the Marquis Baebenay, Brazil, to Emma, fourth daughter of Thomas Andrew, Esq. Penryn.

Sir W. L. Young, Bart. of the 8th Hussars, to Caroline, sixth daughter of John Harris, Esq. of Hughendon House, Bucks.

At Hunsdon, Henry Warre, Esq. to Mary, third daughter of Nicolson Calvert, Esq. M.P. of Hunsdon House, Herts.

At St. John's Church, Lambeth, James Dunn, Esq. Purser in the Royal Navy, and of Stamford-street, Blackfriars, to Lucy, only daughter of the late Richard Dore, Esq. formerly his Majesty's Deputy Judge Advocate of the Colony of New South Wales.

At Trinity Church, Marylebone, John Lloyd Clayton, Esq. son of Sir William Clayton, Bart. of Harleyford, Bucks, to Louisa Sophia, daughter of Charles Littledale, Esq. of Portland-place.

At Haydor, Lincolnshire, Sir Edward Cholmeley Dering, Bart. of Surrenden Dering, Bart. Kent, to the Hon. Jane Edwardes, youngest daughter of Lord Kensington.

Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. George Ralph Abercromby, son of the Right Hon. Lord Abercromby, to Louisa Pennel, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Hay Forbes, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

At Fareham, Captain Richard Kirwan Hill, of the 32nd Light Infantry, to Jane Margaret, eldest daughter of Vice-Admiral Halkett.

Edward Fizgerald, Esq. to Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir R. Jephson, Bart.

At Barkby, Leicestershire, the Rev. G. Stratton, nephew of the Earl of Roden, and rector of Somersell, Derbyshire, and of Thornton-le-Moor, Lincolnshire, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of R. Norman, Esq. of Melton Mowbray, and niece of the Duke of Rutland.

Lieut.-Col. John Geddes, to Miss Magdelina Hessing, of Stockwell, Surrey, daughter of the late Colonel George William Hessing, of Deeghs, near Patna, in the East Indies.

James Sedgwick Wetenhall, Esq. to Eliza Emily, daughter of the Hon. John and late Lady Louisa Rodney.

Colonel Berkeley Drummond, to Maria, daughter of the late William Arthur Crosbie, Esq.

The Rev. Henry Beauford, Vicar of Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, to Isabella Elizabeth, daughter of John Linton, Esq. of Stirtloe House, Huntingdonshire.

Died.] The Rev. Thomas Bartlam, A.M., a Prebendary, Canon, and Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Exeter.

Harriet, wife of Sir T. Phillipps, of Middle Hill, Worcester, Bart., and daughter of Lieut.-General Molyneaux.

In his 63rd year, John Molyneux, Esq. youngest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart. of Castle Dillon, Armagh, Ireland.

In the 70th year of his age, Edmund Alexander M'Naghten, Esq. for many years one of the Representatives in Parliament for the county of Antrim, and one of the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury.

March 3rd, at Grant's Braes, East Lothian, Miss Annie Burns, the eldest sister of the Scottish Bard; for nearly half a century she was an inmate of the family of her excellent brother, Gilbert, whose death was recorded in November 1827.

At Paris, Catherine Creighton, wife of Sir George Beeston Prescott, Bart. of Theobalds-park, Herts.

On board his Majesty's ship Alfred, off Napoli di Romania, Lieutenant Alexander Baring, fourth son of Alexander Baring, Esq. M.P.

At Streatlam Castle, in the county of Durham, in the sixty-second year of her age, the Right Hon. Lady Anna Maria Jessup, last surviving daughter of John, ninth Earl of Strathmore, and Mary Eleanor Howes, of Gibbside.

At Blackheath, Stephen Groombridge, Esq. F.R.S., R.A.S. in his 78th year.

At Highbury Place, Islington, John Morgan, Esq. aged forty-eight.

At Sandhills (the seat of the Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose, M.P.) in the fourth year of her age, Harriet Bridget Emily, seventh child of the Earl and Countess of Morton.

At Ethy, Lady Penrose, relict of the late Sir C. V. Penrose.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES
IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

It is with pleasure we give publicity to the following. Cases of similar atrocity are so frequent that it is high time for the legislature to interfere. At the Bedfordshire assizes, Jonathan Cranfield and William Preston were indicted for conspiracy, under the following circumstances:—in June last, Cranfield was an overseer, and Preston a constable of Cardington. On the 12th of that month, a poor woman was found lying by the road side, in

that parish. She was naked to the waist, without bonnet or cap, and on one side of her head all her hair was cut off. The prisoners heard of this; and instead of taking her into the workhouse, as casual poor, went to her, and half walked and half dragged her along the road, till they got her into the parish of Hawnes. Several persons collected, and taunted them with their inhuman conduct. They replied that they had got her out of their parish into Hawnes, and now the Hawnes people might put her into another parish. The poor woman, an unknown wanderer, was in a dying state; she was taken to the Hawnes poor-house, where she died in the evening. She was buried at the charge of the parish of Hawnes. The defence was, that the woman was not in a dying state, and that she was asked by the defendants several times where she was going, and she always answered "to Sherford." The defendants, as is customary on such occasions, called persons to vouch for their humanity and goodness of disposition. The jury found them guilty of conspiring to exonerate the parish of Cardington, by conveying the woman, when too ill for removal, into Hawnes parish, from the charges which might ensue from the woman remaining in Cardington.—They were sentenced to be imprisoned for a month, and to pay each a fine of fifty pounds.

CORNWALL.

The rage for emigration that now prevails in the north of this county is wholly unprecedented in Cornwall; in different parishes, from 200 to 300 persons each, have either departed, or are preparing to leave for Canada or the United States.

DEVONSHIRE.

The communication with Dartmouth across the river Dart, by means of the newly-invented floating steam-bridge, is daily becoming of the greatest importance to the agricultural and commercial interests of the surrounding district. This beautiful specimen of mechanical ingenuity and national utility (being the first bridge of the kind in the kingdom) excites general admiration, from the facility with which it conveys stage-coaches over a stream of 1700 feet with perfect safety, and without taking off the horses or the passengers descending.—The royal assent has been given to a Bill for erecting a similar bridge on the river Tamar, at Saltash, which, from the facility it will afford of communication with the neighbouring county, cannot fail to prove of incalculable advantage to the population of Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and their vicinities. The scientific skill displayed in this novel application of steam to mechanical powers in a floating-bridge, does great credit to Mr. Rendell, the engineer, and to Mr. Mare, of the Plymouth Foundry, who executed the machinery.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Visiting Magistrates of the Gaol and Bridewell of Winchester have forwarded a Report to the Secretary of State, made at the Epiphany Sessions of the present year, which announces an alarming increase of crime within the county, and attributes the large and disproportionate increase chiefly to two measures recently passed by the Legislature — the Game Laws Amendment Act, and the new Beer Act. According to this Report, 97 persons have been summarily convicted before the magistrates for offences against the Game Laws in the short period included between the 1st of September 1831, and the 31st of December of the same year, and this, too, exclusive of twelve cases of murder in a poaching affray, and several cases of night-poaching still to be tried. The ratio of increase is, it appears, more than double, as compared with the corresponding period of the former year.—As for the Beer Act, the Report imputes the more immediate cause of the increase of crime to the effects arising from that measure. "The Visiting Justices possess, unfortunately," says the Report, "such conclusive evidence of the pernicious effects of the licence to vend and consume beer in these houses, that they can have no hesitation in declaring that the moral character of the agricultural labourer has already received a general and very severe injury in consequence of their existence, and that this lamentable effect is daily becoming more and more manifest; so that if the law be not altered, and the licence to drink upon the premises withdrawn, the condition and character of the peasantry of this county, if not of the whole kingdom, will, at no very distant period, be totally changed and destroyed. These houses are many of them situated in retired places, and almost all of them have secret and retired apartments, where, removed from the sight and observation of the public, the idle and the dissolute resort to plan their deeds of mischief and crime; and in the more public parts of the premises, quarrels, riots, and assaults, the consequences of intoxication, are constantly occurring. Many of the unhappy men whose names appear in the calendar for capital offences, and some of them for murder and arson, have been brought to their present ignominious and pitiable condition in consequence of frequenting the beer-shops."—Whether this be the fact all over the kingdom, or whether it be confined to the immediate county whence the Report emanates, it is evident that something must be done immediately to check the torrent of vice which appears to be spreading upon the rural population. We trust that the Report will be well considered, not only by the Ministers, but by every man who professes to sit in Parliament with a view to promote the interests of the country at large.

KENT.

An experiment has been successfully tried at Cheshunt. Land has been taken at 27*l.* including an area of 13 acres, 2 roods, and 38 perches; and this has been rented to 40 cottagers, four only having failed to pay their rents. Two tons of potatoes, and abundant summer vegetables, have been the produce of each strip of land. There is no doubt that if this example were followed, much good would ensue.

LANCASHIRE.

Some idea of the extent and importance of the trade between Ireland and Liverpool, may be formed from the following list of Irish articles imported into Liverpool during the year 1831. It would not be easy to form an accurate estimate of the value of these imports, but it must amount to several millions sterling. It will be seen that the articles imported consist entirely of agricultural produce. Ireland, in fact, seems destined to become the granary of England; and we cannot help hoping that the continually increasing intercourse between the two countries, will at last

have the effect of raising that rich and beautiful country to its proper rank amongst nations. The invention of steam has already done more for Ireland than a thousand Acts of Parliament, and it must sooner or later either raise it to the same level with England, or drag down England to the level with Ireland. Our interest in the prosperity of Ireland is, therefore, scarcely less deep than that of the Irish themselves. The following is the table to which we refer:—

Cows . . .	90,715
Horses . . .	296
Sheep . . .	134,762
Mules . . .	243
Bacon . . .	13,090 bales.
Pork . . .	14,554 barrels.
Ditto . . .	936 half do.
Beef . . .	6,391 tierces.
Ditto . . .	1,189 barrels.
Hams and Tongues .	590 hhds.
Butter . . .	5,754 cools.
Ditto . . .	258,087 firkins.
Ditto . . .	19,217 half do.
Lard . . .	465 tierces.
Ditto . . .	4,542 firkins.
Pigs . . .	156,001
Calves . . .	1,196
Lambs . . .	25,725
Eggs . . .	2,506 crates.
Wheat . . .	277,060 quarters.
Oats . . .	380,679 do.
Barley . . .	21,328 do.
Rye . . .	413 do.
Beans . . .	8,452 do.
Peas . . .	1,724 do.
Malt . . .	6,850 do.
Meal . . .	149,815 loads.
Flour . . .	93,154 sacks.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

This will be a most unprofitable year for mixtures of all kinds of stock, neither fat nor lean cattle, or sheep, being worth but little more than they cost in autumn. Corn-markets are very languid and receding. Rents are reducing, and proprietors find it necessary to give more encouragement to the farmers, and the latter more wages to labourers.

IRELAND.

Lord Anglesey has rejected an application from the magistrates of Kilkenny for "extraordinary measures," (meaning, we presume, the renewal of the Insurrection Act, with all its despotic and dreadful provisions,) on the ground that the existing powers of the magistrates are amply sufficient, if duly enforced, for the preservation of peace and the ends of justice. His Lordship has, however, reinforced the civil and military power, and appointed three stipendiary magistrates in the disturbed districts.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

Commerce is still, from the precautionary measures adopted against Cholera, in a state of great languor, and, with respect to the Mediterranean trade, is absolutely torpid. Even in the French ports, there has not been so prompt and complete a relaxation of the restrictions as was expected, when the violence with which the disease raged in Paris had rendered evident the utter futility of quarantine regulations as preservatives against the evil. At Havre, however, vessels are only subject to a mere visit of inspection, without distinction as to the ports from whence they may have arrived.

In our home trade, the protracted discussions on the Reform Bill continue to throw a damp upon speculation. There has, however, been some improvement in the state of the Manchester manufactories. The petition from the great body of planters, merchants, and ship-owners interested in the trade of our West India Colonies, for "a full and impartial inquiry into the state of the laws and usages of the Colonies, the condition of the slaves, and the measures adopted for its amelioration," having been complied with, by the appointment of a Committee of the House of Lords for that purpose, it may now be expected that the difficult but important question as to the time and mode in which slavery shall cease to exist in the British Colonies, will be dispassionately examined, and will lead to measures which, while they provide for the eventual abolition of a state of society utterly at variance with the principles of Christianity, and with the progress of civilization, will also protect the colonists in their legally recognized interests, and will guard against the gift of liberty to the Negro being to him a curse instead of a blessing. The demand for some articles of colonial produce received a stimulus early in the month from the favourable reports of the state of the markets in Hamburgh and in Flanders. Foreign and East India Coffees maintained, in consequence, an increase of 2s. per cwt.: large parcels changed hands by private contract, in one instance amounting to 5000 bags for shipment to Holland, besides 2400 bags of Batavia, advertised for public sale, but subsequently withdrawn for the same destination. At Liverpool, the transactions have been almost exclusively confined to the trade, the stock in the hands of the importers being nearly exhausted: the rise of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. during the month, will, therefore, probably be supported until the arrivals from Jamaica, which are shortly expected. A similar demand for exportation gave some animation to the Sugar Market, and caused an increase of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. in British Plantation and in Refined. Buyers, however, have been shy at the increase, those for home consumption limiting their purchases to their present necessities, and looking forward to the new importations: under these circumstances, prices have gradually given way again, except Mauritius of low quality, which have been firm at the increase. The stock of West India Muscovades is so low, that there are no transactions worth quoting.

The last average price of Sugar is 1*l.* 9s. per cwt.

In Cotton, the London market has been firm throughout the month, with a tendency to improve. In Liverpool, the market has been generally in a state of inactivity; prices have been maintained, but if any considerable sale had been attempted, they must have given way: the purchases have chiefly been for home consumption.

Early in the month there was a brisk demand for Rum, to supply some extensive export orders,

with a slight increase in price: latterly, the trade has been dull, but with no disposition on the part of holders to submit to a reduction. Leewards, proofs, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; Jamaicas, 30 over proof, favourite marks, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d. Brandy and Geneva maintain their former prices.

The East India Company's sale of Indigo this month consisted of 3270 chests of Bengal and Benares, and 646 chests of other growths. The low and middling qualities, suitable for exportation, went off at an advance of 2d. to 3d. per lb. beyond the January prices. The whole of the Company's Indigo, amounting to 1800 chests, was sold, and by much the larger portion of the private trade: its distribution may be stated as follows; about 2000 chests for exportation; 700 for home consumption; 300 retained by the proprietors; and the remainder purchased on speculation. The stock of Indigo now in warehouse, is about 28,000 chests, being 2700 chests less than at this time last year: this circumstance, coupled with the fact of the cultivation of the plant not being so extensive as formerly, leads to some apprehension lest a casualty in the crop should lead to a serious deficiency in the supply of the market.

The Tea market has been inactive; Boheas and Congous obtain ½ to ¾ per lb. premium.

The Company has declared for sale, on the 4th June next,

	lbs.
Bohea	1,800,000
Congou, Campoi, Souchong, and Pekoe	5,100,000
Twankay and Hyson skin . .	1,200,000
Hyson	300,000
Total, including private trade .	8,400,000

exceeding the quantity sold at the last sale by 100,000 lbs. of Bohea.

The declaration produced no alteration in prices.

Owing to the sitting of the Committee, the Silk trade has been in a state of great stagnation; latterly, however, there has been an improvement both in demand and price.

The impediments to foreign trade, arising from the Quarantine regulations, have kept the Tobacco market in a languid state during the month, but without any decided fall in prices.

Early in the month, the demand for Tallow was small, and attended with a consequent reduction of 6d. to 1s. per cwt.; but it has since revived, and fully recovered the former prices. In Hemp and Flax there has been little done, and with scarcely an alteration.

The samples of wheat from the Counties near the metropolis have lately been more abundant; and since the middle of the month there have been large arrivals of Wheat and Flour from Scotland and Ireland. In France, the new corn-law has passed the Chamber of Peers; the ports, will, therefore, remain open during the ensuing month, at the lowest rate of duty, or that next above it.

The exports from the 14th to the 21st, from London and Liverpool, chiefly to France, amounted to 10,000 quarters of Wheat; and to the West Indies, 700 barrels of flour; about 1,050 quarters of linseed have also been exported to the Netherlands.

The gloomy anticipations which were entertained as to the Revenue Account for the quarter ending on the 5th of April, have been far from realized, the deficiency in the Customs, from the peculiar and temporary obstacles to foreign trade, having been much more than compensated by a large increase, amounting to nearly half a million, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, in the departments of Excise, Assessed Taxes, and Stamps, plainly indicating, that even in spite of the untoward circumstances before alluded to, the resources of the country are in an improving condition. In estimating the improvement that has taken place, it must also be borne in mind, that since the 5th of April 1831, the duty on candles, and a portion of that on coals, have been repealed. A considerable degree of excitement has continued to prevail on the Stock Exchange, in consequence of the observations made by the Committee relative to quoting the prices of Foreign Stock not sold in the House, and to the practice of charging double commissions: this practice is avowed and defended by some of the oldest and most respectable members of the Stock Exchange, who appear to have manifested their sense of the conduct of the Committee by excluding several of the late members at the recent election. During the first half of the month of April, there was scarcely any alteration in the price either of our own or of Foreign funds; but since the second reading of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords, a feeling of greater confidence in the tranquillity of the country has prevailed, which, together with the fact of the exchange of ratifications of the Belgian Treaty on the part of the Austrian and Prussian Ministers, has had the effect of raising the price of Consols nearly 2 per cent. Dutch 2 half per cent. Stock has also risen about 1 half per cent. from the increased probability of the Belgian question being settled without a farther appeal to arms.

The closing prices on the 24th were:—

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 85 one-eighth.—Three per Cent. Consols, for the Account, 85 one-eighth, quarter.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 84 one-eighth, quarter.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 91 three-quarters, 92.—New Three and a Half per Cent. 93 quarter.—Four per Cent. (1826,) 101 quarter.—India Stock, 205 half, 206 half.—Bank Stock, 198, 199.—Exchequer Bills, 11s. 12s.—India Bonds, 2s. 3s.

FORKIGN FUNDS.

Belgian Loan, 2 quarter, three quarters.—Brazilian Five per Cent. 46 quarter, three-quarters.—Chilian, 15, 16.—Colombian (1824) Six per Cent. 11 half, 12 half.—Danish Three per Cent. 66 three-quarters, 67 quarter.—Dutch Two and a Half per Cent. 44 quarter.—French Five per Cent. 96, 97.—French Three per Cent. 69, 70.—Greek Five per Cent. 29 half, 30 half.—Mexican Six per Cent. 30 half, 31.—Portuguese Five per Cent. 49, 50.—Portuguese New Loan, half dis. par.—Russian Five per Cent. 98 half.—Spanish Five per Cent. 14 quarter.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 7, 8.—United Mexican, 4, 5.—Colombian, 3, 4.—Del Monte, 14, 15.—Brazil, 44, 46.—Bolanos, 120, 130.

BANKRUPTS

FROM MARCH 30, TO APRIL 20, 1832, INCLUSIVE.

March 30. DUNCAN MACBEAN, the younger, of Liverpool, merchant. G. HARRISON, Pimlico, Middlesex, builder. J. H. DAVY, Parker-street, Middlesex, coach wheelwright. L. E. COHEN, Brighton, Sussex, printer. J. BALLINGER, Orchard-place, Middlesex, grocer. H. HEWETSON, Strand, Middlesex, carpet dealer. C. T. WEBB, Newport, Monmouthshire, coal merchant. B. KENT, Bungay, Suffolk, inn keeper. G. WARE, Cranborne, Dorsetshire, ironmonger.

April 3. R. BUNTING, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, lapidary. H. TOON, Cornwall-road, Surrey, grocer. R. ELLIS, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, mercer. J. AUBREY, Hatton-garden, Middlesex, money scrivener. R. THORNTON, Horsham, Sussex, common brewer. S. HORSFALL, Halifax, Yorkshire, dyer. J. MERCER, Thrapston, Northampton, inn keeper. J. BADCOCK, Shrivenham, Berkshire, linen draper. J. BEARD, Ladworth, Derbyshire, corn dealer. J. WATHEN, Redborough, Gloucestershire, clothier.

April 6. W. TAYLER, Malden, Surrey, gunpowder manufacturer. W. MARSHALL, Holborn-bars, pocket book maker. J. and G. GOBLE, Kentish buildings, Southwark, hop factors. W. H. MAY, Great George-street, Mansion-house, merchant. S. PARKER, Argyle-place, Regent-street, bronzist and lamp maker. P. TURNER, Norwich, confectioner. J. CARTER, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, corn factor.

April 10. R. HENSEY, Drury-lane, timber merchant. J. GALLIER, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, carpenter. C. LEACH, New Manor-street, Chelsea, baker. E. ESAM, Thame, Oxford, draper. N. NEWLAND and H. WHITE, Portsea, Hants, drapers. R. WAYLING, jun. Ramsey, Essex, butcher. J. PINKEMAN, White Lion-street, Pentonville, licensed victualler. R. WILKINSON, Copthall buildings, accountant. J. NICHOLS and T. WALTER, Skinner-street, ironmongers. T. HAYNES, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, cabinet maker. J. S. AKERS, Birmingham, victualler. R. J. W. POWER, Havant, Southampton, fellmonger. W. SCORAH, East Retford, Nottingham, cabinet maker. J. ORBELL, Great Henney, Essex, miller. J. LATHAM, Llanelly, Carmarthen, spirit merchant.

April 13. H. HOWARD, London-wall, looking-glass manufacturer. T. RYDER, Mount-row, Lambeth, hat manufacturer. R. HEWITT, Upper Thames-street, merchant. G. DUNMAN, Bow-lane, iron and tin plate agent. W. BLACKNELL, Bourne End, Hertford, retailer of beer. J. FERNEAUX, Princes-street, Red lion-square, cabinet maker. F. H. N. DRAKE, Colyton, Devon, tile dealer. J. H. BICKNELL, Stratford upon-Avon.

April 17. S. TURNER, Ball's-pond, Islington, builder. W. H. GARDINER, Norton-falgate, ironmonger. W. J. WARD, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, wine merchant. E. MACE, sen. Osnaburgh-street, Regent's park, coach wheelwright. P. RACHAEL, Hosier-lane, glass dealer. R. H. VINSON and W. SHOULTS, Maze, Southwark, builders. T. J. HURRILL, York-street, Portman-square, surgeon. F. SHERLEY, Hayes, brewer and coal merchant. J. JUBY, Norwich, money scrivener. J. HAWORTH, Burnley, Lancashire, ironmonger. R. VINCENT, Bristol, tailor. T. SMITH, Milk street, Bristol, currier. W. L. ROBINSON, Kingsweston inn, Henbury, innholder. J. J. HOGG, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, hatter. W. H. WILLIAMS, Newport, Monmouthshire, corn merchant. T. BROCKBANK, Carlisle, Cumberland, and E. BROCKBANK, George-street, near Carlisle, timber merchants. J. BROADBENT, Hillhouse, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, clothier. J. BLAKEY, Burnley, Lancashire, cotton spinner. W. HAYWOOD, Birmingham, bookbinder. J. and A. M'CORMICK, Leeds, drapers.

April 20. W. CHALKLEN, Warwick-square, Kensington, boarding house keeper. J. BORSLEY, Lower Grosvenor-place, boot and shoe maker. G. CROOKS, Anglesea-place, Limehouse, baker. J. JAMESON, Muscovy-court, wine merchant. J. VIZE, Crawford-street, Bryanston-square, stationer. R. WILLIAMS, Tottenham-court-road, chemist. W. TALBOT, Cambridge, watch maker. J. GREENACRE, Brompton, builder. W. B. GADBURY, Leadenhall-street, woollen draper. T. G. RAMSAY and S. LANCASTER, Mark-lane, wine merchants. C. HALL, jun. Walsall, Staffordshire, brush maker. T. WALKER, Burslem, Staffordshire, iron founder. W. HANNAY, Liverpool, merchant. F. ROOKER, Chorlton-row, Manchester, yarn dealer.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM MARCH 23, TO APRIL 22, 1832.

March to April.	Lunations.	Thermometer. Mean Alt.	Barometer. 9 hour.	Winds. A.M.	Winds. P.M.	Atmospheric Variations. 9 h A.M.	0 h.	8 h. P.M.	During Night.	Prevailing modification of Cloud.
Fri. 23	8 h. 48′ P.M.	45	29.70	W.	W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Clear	Fair	Cumulostratus
Sat. 24	☾	43	.88	N.W.	N.W.	—	—	Cldy.	—	— Cirrostratus
Sun. 25		40.5	.95	N.	N.	Clear	Clear	—	—	Cumulus —
Mon. 26		42	30.00	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	Cumulostratus
Tues. 27		46	29.96	—	Var.	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 28		40.5	—	N.E.	E.	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	Cumulus
Thur. 29		44	.92	—	N.E.	—	—	—	—	—
Fri. 30		48.5	.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	— Cumulostr.
Sat. 31	5 h. 2′ A.M.	44.5	.78	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	— —
Sun. 1	●	43	.65	Var.	Var.	—	—	—	—	Cumulostratus
Mon. 2		48	.92	S.W.	S.W.	Clear	Clear	Clear	—	Cirrostratus
Tues. 3		53.5	30.26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 4		50.5	.42	Var.	Var.	—	—	—	—	—
Thur. 5		57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Comoid-cirrostr.
Fri. 6		46	—	N.E.	E.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—
Sat. 7	1 h. 49′ A.M.	45.5	.22	E.	S.E.	—	—	—	—	Cirrostratus
Sun. 8	☽	45	.15	—	E.	—	—	—	—	—
Mon. 9		46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cumulostratus
Tues. 10		—	—	N.	N.	—	—	—	—	Comoid-cirrostr.
Wed. 11		40.5	.10	N.E.	N.E.	Clear	—	—	—	—
Thur. 12		45	29.95	—	—	Shrs.	Shrs.	—	—	Cumulostr. Nim.
Fri. 13		47	—	S.E.	S.E.	Cldy.	Clear	—	—	Cumulus
Sat. 14	4 h. 0′ A.M.	49.5	.98	E.	E.	—	—	—	—	Cirrostratus
Sun. 15	○	51	.94	Var.	—	—	Cldy.	Rain	Rain	Cumulostratus
Mon. 16		51.5	—	W.	W.	—	—	Clear	Fair	Cumulus —
Tues. 17		50	—	Var.	N.E.	—	—	—	—	Cirrostr.
Wed. 18		56.5	.60	S.	S.	Clear	Clear	Rain	Rain	Cumulus
Thur. 19		50	.39	W.	N.W.	Cldy.	Hail	Clear	—	— Cumulostr.
Fri. 20		45	.50	S.W.	W.	—	Rain	Cldy.	—	Nim. —
Sat. 21		54	.98	W.	W.	Clear	—	Clear	Fair	Cumulus
Sun. 22		56.5	—	S.W.	S.E.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	—

Mean temperature of the Mo t^{h}, 5^{l} eg. Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.60. Thunder on the 19th P.M.